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四拜禮 號六十月五英港香

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1940.

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WHITEAWAY'S

Belgium's Second Line of Defence Holds Up German Offensive ALLIES DIG IN AS INVADERS RAZE HISTORIC CATHEDRAL CITY

ONE IN EVERY FOUR WAS KILLED



Western Front Situation Analysed

ALLIED TROOPS HOLD THEIR OWN ON WIDE FRONT

LONDON, May 16 (Reuters).—German attacks on Allied positions are continuing without respite on a line right through Belgium and down the French frontier near Luxembourg.

In operations on this scale it is always difficult to get a clear up-to-date picture but statements made by responsible quarters in London and Paris have given an outline of the positions late this afternoon.

ROTTERDAM IN RUINS

Why Dutch Army Laid
Down Their Arms.

LONDON, May 16 (Reuters).—Rotterdam has been practically destroyed, and the fact that Utrecht was threatened with a similar fate was the last straw which forced the Dutch Commander-in-Chief to order his army to lay down arms.

This statement was made yesterday by Dutch circles in London.

On Tuesday morning the Dutch troops had re-occupied Rotterdam for the second time, but the city was so badly damaged that the people had to leave it.

Dutch circles in London also point out that the main water line from the Zuider Zee down to the Maas was never broken. The Germans who got into the country from the south threatened it from the rear.

MORE FIREMEN FOR BRITAIN

LONDON, May 16 (Reuters).—Britain's fire fighting services are to be strengthened.

A scheme is to be introduced in which members of the public, working in small teams, will, in an emergency, act as firemen in their own streets.

Over 30,000 air-raid pumps will be issued for this purpose.

THE SAVAGENESS of the German attack on the Netherlands may be gauged from the fact that one quarter of the mobilised Dutch Army of 400,000 has been killed in action. Above are typical examples of the sturdy Dutch fighters who, despite their terrible losses, continued to fight until told to lay down their arms by their High Command. Civilian losses in Holland have also been staggering.

Nazis Attack Italian Ship

LONDON, May 16 (Reuters).—German aircraft, this afternoon, attacked the Italian steamer Foscolo.

The attack was made off the Dutch coast. The ship had sailed from Antwerp.

The Foscolo sent out an S.O.S. stating that she had been bombed and was sinking.

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

CIVILIAN POPULACE EVACUATE BORDER

Germans Concentrating Along Swiss Frontier

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, May 15 (UP).—According to a Press Association despatch, the Nazi armies "continue to concentrate on the Swiss frontier."

A Paris report says that rail traffic—both for passengers and freight between Switzerland and Germany has been suspended in both directions.

From Rome comes the report that the Swiss Minister to-day lodged a protest against the insults by Fascist youths who pasted anti-British posters on the Swiss Legation walls.

Evacuation of the civilian population of the border cities of Zurich, Bern and Basle began to-day. The police are examining all refugees en route to rumours of "anti-column" activities.

Swiss Watching Anxiously

BERNE, May 16 (Reuters).—The University of Berne has been provisionally closed for a fortnight and the students who have not been mobilised.

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

A wful Dutch Losses

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
PARIS, May 15 (UP).—Twenty-five per cent. of the Dutch army and 80 per cent. of the Royal Guard were killed in action, according to a statement made to the press by the Dutch Foreign Minister.

Holland signed the terms of its surrender at 11 a.m. this morning, according to a report from the German Command.

The agreement was signed by the Commanders-in-Chief of the German army and the Dutch army and navy.

Lost 100,000 Men
PARIS, May 15 (Reuters).—Dr. E. N. van Kleffens, the Dutch Foreign Minister, stated this afternoon that one quarter of Holland's army of 400,000 men were lost in the fighting.

Dr. van Kleffens insisted that "neither the Government nor the country has capitulated."

Still At War
He said that the Netherlands continues to be at war with Germany and "you must continue to watch the map of Holland. We bring immense resources to the Allies and will fight until victory."

Dr. van Kleffens graphically described how the last of the Dutch bombers were loaded up, ascended and have not been heard of since.

To Be Re-Armed
LONDON, May 16 (Reuters).—Part of the Dutch forces who on Tuesday night were ordered to lay down their arms in order to spare the civilian population have now crossed into Belgium.

The Dutch troops will be re-armed in Belgium without delay. The Netherlands Legation says that they will form the kernel of a new Dutch army.

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

CANAL FORTIFICATIONS COMPLETELY ABANDONED FOR STRATEGIC REASONS

By RICHARD McMILLAN
(UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

WITH THE B.E.F. IN BELGIUM, MAY 16 (UP).—LOUVAIN, THE HISTORIC CATHEDRAL CITY MIDWAY BETWEEN LIEGE AND BRUSSELS, IS BEING METHODICALLY AND RUTHLESSLY RAZED TO THE GROUND IN A GREAT GERMAN AERIAL BOMBARDMENT.

It is only fifteen miles from Brussels and the Germans are apparently attempting to clear the city of all inhabitants—civilians and soldiers alike—in order to pave the way for an advance on the capital for German mechanised units.

CARNAGE IN LOUVAIN

The bombing of Louvain transcends the carnage that took place in the historic Belgian city just over twenty-five years ago, when it was wrecked by German shells.

In the present bombardment, the Germans are apparently deliberately attempting to utterly destroy the city, for high explosive and incendiary bombs are dropping indiscriminately in all quarters.

The main Allied army has now dug in along Belgium's second line of defences, and all preparations are now complete to meet the whirlwind German offensive.

NAMUR FORTS INTACT

Despite the heavy odds, the British, French and Belgian air forces are ruthlessly bombing and machine-gunning the pontoon bridges which the Germans have set across the Meuse River between Liege and Namur.

There has been increased German pressure east of Antwerp and Louvain, but all forts in Antwerp and Namur are intact.

Some of the fortifications around Liege are still holding out, despite the fact that they have been completely isolated and surrounded since Saturday.

The Belgians have apparently completely abandoned the Albert Canal fortifications, which were the original first-line of defence and which were compromised immediately after the invasion when the Germans succeeded in effecting a crossing near Liege.

In France, large numbers of British and French civilians have been rushed to the Sedan area, where the Germans are attempting to widen and deepen their thrust across the Meuse.

The Germans who have succeeded in crossing the Meuse at Sedan by their two pontoon bridges (the bridges were destroyed on Friday) are in danger if the Allied succeed in destroying their meagre line of communication.

In addition to Allied reinforcements, the Germans are rushing up heavy reinforcements through Luxembourg, and it appears that a major battle is imminent in this sector of France's frontier defences.

Five Miles Past Sedan

PARIS, May 16 (Reuters).—A War Ministry spokesman here to-day said that in northern Belgium the situation was favourable and all was calm east of Chiers.

A great battle, he said, was raging on the Meuse, where the Germans crossed the river south of Sedan and now hold salient points about five miles deep.

They have also crossed the Meuse at two or three points north of Dinant, where they have succeeded in making small bridgeheads.

All these crossings have been held by the French.

The situation, he said, was grave, but added that the battle may last for days.

He said that the British and French air forces had obtained magnificent results. Their losses had been one.

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

MASS AIR BATTLES CONTINUE

Armadas Take To
Air In Great Duels

LONDON, May 15 (Reuters).—Smoldering under the lightning British air attack on German troops thrusting into the north-east corner of France yesterday when scores of British dive-bombers "plastered" the German advance to bring it to an early standstill, the German Air Force made a savage reply to-day.

"Reuters's" special correspondent with the R.A.F. in France says that wave after wave of Nazi bombers swept over the area of the British aerodromes, and the explosions of salvoes of heavy bombs have been heard every hour or so since two o'clock in the morning.

Small groups of fighters, still "kicking hard" despite the terrific strain on the handful of pilots flying them continuously since last Friday, engaged the raiders.

13 Machines Downed

By 6.30 p.m. they had bagged two Dorniers and eleven Messerschmitt 110's the cannon-firing fighters which were escorting the bombers.

Another air battle is stated to have accounted for four other enemy aircraft.

A German air gunner, who baled out of a crashing Dornier, landed in a village where 16 civilians, mostly women, were killed by bombs yesterday.

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

HUNGARIANS MOBILISE

Two Army Corps Are
Called Up

BUDAPEST, May 16 (Reuters).—The mobilisation of two Hungarian Army Corps is announced to-day. It has been officially stated that this cannot be regarded as any threat to peace.

The mobilisation is for the purpose of training men from the territories recently incorporated in Hungary. These men have not yet done service in the Hungarian Army.

A few motorised and cavalry brigades have also been mobilised for the same purpose.

LATEST

ROME STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE

ROME, May 16 (Reuters).—A mob of 10,000 students, which had collected at the Palazzo Venezia to-day, were dispersed by the police.

Troops are still guarding the British and French Embassies but there was no mention of Tuesday's disturbances in to-day's morning papers.

All these crossings have been held by the French.

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

See Back Page For
Further Late News

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POST OFFICE

Small Packet Post to all countries is suspended.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES
Registered and Parcel Mail are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where such are advertised to close before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day. When mails are advertised to close after 5 p.m., Registered and Parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m.

INWARD MAILED

Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service" London date 8th May
Canton May 10
Japan and Shanghai May 10
Shanghai May 10
Shanghai May 10
Canton May 10
Haliphong May 17
Haliphong May 17
U.S.A., Honolulu and Japan (San Francisco date, 23rd April) May 18
Shanghai and Amoy May 18
Shanghai and Amoy May 18
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service" London date 11th May
Japan May 19
Shanghai and Amoy May 19
Haliphong and Hollow May 20
Manila May 20
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service" San Francisco date, 14th May May 21
Air Mail by "Air France Direct Service" Paris date, 15th May May 22

OUTWARD MAILED

Thursday, May 10
Swatow 1 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America via Vancouver, B.C. (Parcels for Canada only) K.P.O.

Parcels May 10, 4 p.m.
Reg. May 10, 5 p.m.
Ord. May 10, 5.30 p.m.

G.P.O. & K.P.O.
Parcels May 10, 4 p.m.
Reg. May 10, 5 p.m.
Ord. May 10, 7 p.m.

Fort Bayard 7.00 p.m.
Straits 7.00 p.m.
Friday, May 11

Parcels only for Tientsin Noon
Shanghai 2.30 p.m.
Amoy 3.30 p.m.
U.S.A., Central and South America and Canada via San Francisco (No Parcels for Canada) G.P.O. & K.P.O.

Parcels May 17, 5 p.m.
Reg. May 18, 0.15 a.m.
Ord. May 18, 10 a.m.

Saturday, May 18
Canton and Parcels only for Tientsin 7.15 a.m.
Shanghai 8.30 a.m.

Sunday, May 19
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles and London Parcels G.P.O. & K.P.O.

Parcels May 18, 3 p.m.
Reg. May 18, 5 p.m.
Ord. May 18, 5.30 p.m.

Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"
Reg. May 18, 5 p.m.
Ord. May 18, 5.30 p.m.

G.P.O. & K.P.O.
Reg. May 18, 5 p.m.
Ord. May 18, 5.30 p.m.

Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Central and South America and Canada via San Francisco (No Parcels for Canada) G.P.O. & K.P.O.

Parcels 3.00 p.m.
Reg. 5.00 p.m.
Ord. 5.30 p.m.

Sunday, May 19
Shanghai 9 a.m.

Monday, May 20
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa 8.30 a.m.

Parcels only for Haliphong Noon
Shanghai 12.30 p.m.
Haliphong 2 p.m.
Amoy 7 p.m.

Canton 7 p.m.
Fort Bayard and Hollow 7.00 p.m.
U.S.A., Central and South America and Canada via San Francisco (No Parcels for Canada) G.P.O. & K.P.O.

Parcels May 20, 8.00 p.m.
Reg. May 21, 0.15 a.m.
Ord. May 21, 10.00 a.m.

Tuesday, May 21
Straits and Calcutta 9 a.m.

Parcels May 21, 0.30 a.m.
Letters May 21, 10.30 a.m.

Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service" due London, 29th May
Reg. May 21, 5 p.m.
Ord. May 21, 5 p.m.

G.P.O.
Reg. May 21, 5 p.m.
Ord. May 21, 7 p.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

HANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER

(Extreme-Orient) S.A.

Under general licence No. 10 granted by the United States Government the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger (Extreme-Orient) S.A. is now authorized to dispose freely of all its assets in the United States and therefore to carry on business as usual with the United States of America.

HANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER (Extreme-Orient) S.A.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers,
Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders

The Fifty-Ninth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Wednesday, the 22nd May, 1940, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1939.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th May to the 22nd May, 1940, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1940.

NOTICE

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

Particulars & Conditions of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 20th day of May, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Kwai Wan, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	No. 4271	Kowloon Inland Lot	As per sale plan.	About 12,000	\$ 138	\$ 9,500

"RETREAT" AT H.K.C.C.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Northcote were the guests of the 2nd Bn. The Royal Scots at the "Retreat" held by the Regiment on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground yesterday. Major-General A. E. Grassie, G.O.C., China Command, was also among the many distinguished guests present. The full Band and Pipes of the Battalion paraded in ceremonial uniforms under Drum-Major Fielding. Large crowds gathered outside the ground to watch the ceremony.

C. R.

Particulars & Conditions of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 20th day of May, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Argyle Street, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

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C. R.

Particulars & Conditions of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 20th day of May, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Cheung Sha Wan, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	No. 4272	New Kowloon Inland Lot	As per sale plan.	About 14,700	\$ 204	\$ 11,000

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COMFORTABLE - FIREPROOF

M.P. wants "hell-fire raids" on Nazi land and air bases

'Give notice,' he says

SAID "YES" BY MAIL

By William Courtenay
DEMAND FOR INTENSIVE BOMBING OF GERMAN MILITARY AND NAVAL BASES WILL BE MADE IN PARLIAMENT.

An M.P. associated with the R.A.F. will ask the Government to give Germany notice to evacuate all civilians from certain areas, and then, on expiration of that notice, to unleash the R.A.F. in "hell-fire raids" on these strategically important areas.

In the Night

But my view is that nothing could be more foolish than to give the Nazis notice of our intention to bomb named areas.

Every raid must possess some element of surprise if it is to have any chance of success.

Such a threat, too, would invite "anticipatory retaliation."

The enemy would be in the strong position of getting his bombing in first.

He could argue—with reason—that the areas ordered to be evacuated were filled with civilians, and that civilians would be in peril in areas adjacent to the evacuated districts.

He would strike in the night at selected targets here without warning.

That K.O. Blow

The Nazis would know that unless they struck a really smashing blow at our air bases, they would have to expect reprisals.

All their air strength would be aimed at securing a knock-out decision, long before our nominated "period of grace" expired.

It is more to the interests of the Allies to hold back their air power until the British and French Armies are ready to strike.

Air action would not bring an end to the war unless it were launched in unison with an advance on land.

B.E.F. TRAIN WHITE HOPE

By BERNARD GRAY

OUT in the open, on an aerodrome site behind the British lines in France, stands a boxing ring all roped off and ready for use.

And, working with a gang of men unloading stone from railway trucks a short distance away, I found to-day a man who kept on eyeing the ring with something like affection.

He was Glen Moody, light-heavy-weight and middle-weight champion of Wales, one of Britain's best-known professional fighters.

"All I want," said Sergeant Moody—yes, he's got three stripes—"is to get somebody in that ring with me. Then I shall be happy."

Moody, who looks in perfect condition, has with him a young Welshman whom he describes as a "white hope" for the world's heavy-weight title.

Firm Joined Up

Charlie Ralph is the name, and, like Moody, he comes from Fishguard. When the pair have time off they spar and train in a hut which they call a gymnasium.

They hope to fight in a fortnight if the B.E.F. can provide opponents.

Moody worked in peace time for Edmund Nuttall and Son, the construction company which built the Mersey Tunnel.

He still works with his old mates, for, when the call came for construction work in France, Sir Keith Nuttall placed himself at the head of volunteers among his men, brought them out here as soldiers in khaki.

Men who were executives in the firm in peace time are now officers in the unit.

Foremen and gangers have in most cases become sergeants. Sir Keith himself is ranked major.

JAPANESE LEAVING

Many Residents in Britain Returning to East

London, May 15.
Some Japanese residents, including the families of officials stationed in London, are preparing to leave for Japan next month owing to the increasing dangers resulting from the sweeping German drive through the low countries; it is disclosed.

These Japanese will evacuate London in two groups, the first leaving by the Hakusan Maru in early June and the rest by the Haruna Maru, in mid-June. The whole Japanese colony, however, will not be evacuated.

Don't



Corporal Heath, who proposed to Miss Beryl McCarthy in a letter from the Western Front, photographed with his bride after their week-end wedding at the wedding arrangements were made by post, and the bridegroom brought his best man with him.

'VIKINGS' ROW TO BRITAIN

320 MILES IN Dinghy

FOUR Norwegian naval ratings, who rowed and sailed 320 miles across the North Sea in a 12ft. dinghy to escape the Nazis and fight with the Allies, reached a north-east coast port—not even tired.

They made the journey in 63 hours at an average speed of five land miles an hour.

But for the objections of their skipper, they would have sailed in comfort in a naval minesweeper patrol boat. But the skipper refused to escape to Britain, and is believed to have been captured by German troops.

The men were described by the crew of a fishing boat which finally towed them into harbour as "magnificent fellows—real Vikings."

They are Karl Knasa, Gunvald Sønberg, Sigurd Martinsen, and Kato Larsen. This is the story as told by Knasa:

Muffled Oars
"We were members of the crew of 18 of a Norwegian patrol boat—minesweeper, anchored on Monday last in a fjord."

"We heard the Germans were coming. The captain refused to sail when we asked him to set out for Britain at once."

"We moved quietly round the ship, getting what provisions we could, and stowed them in the ship's 12ft. dinghy."

"Then at midnight we pushed off. Our rowlocks were muffled. We avoided making any splash with the oars. We slid down the fjord to the sea without being seen."

"We were astounded at the speed we made in such a tiny boat. Not one other vessel did we see. No one on board had any navigational knowledge. We just headed south-west for Britain."

Dr. Krick Has New Business

LOS ANGELES.
DR. IRVING P. KRICK has started a business which is new even to America—land of new businesses. He sells weather reports.

Dr. Krick, who is head of the meteorological department of California University, first got the idea when Hollywood studios, anxious to send parties to film outdoor scenes "on location" miles away, would ask him to supply long-range weather forecasts.

His Clients
Now he has a subscription service of £30 a year with hundreds of clients, including fruit growers, holiday resorts, transport companies, department stores, coal merchants, and ice cream manufacturers.

He claims that his new methods make his forecasts 90 per cent. accurate.

R.A.'s Wife Names Three Women In Divorce Suit

A PETITION for divorce has been brought by Mrs. A. Brockhurst, wife of Mr. Gerald L. Brockhurst, R.A., the portrait painter.

Bombers 'bristling with guns'

By An Air Correspondent.

THE first eight months of war have yielded sufficient experience to guide the Air Ministry in choosing designs for future warplanes.

Main problem concerns the night bomber. New types are believed to have four engines, and to be bristling with formidable defensive armament. They have many power-operated gun turrets, and many machine guns and cannon.

This despite the fact that not a single fighter has up to now intercepted and brought down a bomber at night.

Yet all these turrets, crews, and guns have been provided for action against fighters at night!

During the recent raid on Scapa in which twenty enemy bombers took part, fighters ascended, but could not contact them.

In the great British raid on Sylt which lasted through six hours of darkness, the air was left clear for the Nazi A.A. guns. About 130

British air gunners sat in our bombers with nothing to do. These facts will influence design of future bombers.

Suit by Hostess

Mrs. Myrtle B. M. Leigh, one of London's best known hostesses, is suing for a divorce from Mr. Claude M. Leigh, the estate dealer. They were married in 1935. Mrs. Leigh is a former Ziegfeld Follies girl.

The case is in the undivided list. In the defended list is a divorce petition brought by Mr. Richard Hart-Davis, 61-year-old London stockbroker, against his 29-year-old wife.

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The case is in the undivided list. In the defended list is a divorce petition brought by Mr. Richard Hart-Davis, 61-year-old London stockbroker, against his 29-year-old wife.

British air gunners sat in our bombers with nothing to do. These facts will influence design of future bombers.

Suit by Hostess

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Names of three co-respondents are given in the defended petitions in the divorce list.

Mr. Brockhurst has the reputation of being one of the highest paid portrait painters in the world.

£20,000 A Year

Two years ago it was estimated that he was drawing about £20,000 a year from his pictures. It was stated he charged 1,000 guineas for a portrait, limiting himself to 20 a year.

He has painted the Duchess of Windsor, Miss Marlene Dietrich and Miss Merle Oberon.

The son of a coal factor, Mr. Brockhurst at once entered the front rank of portrait painters after selling 72 of 78 of his works at his first one-man show.

He was elected a Royal Academician in 1937.

Suit by Hostess

MAGAZINE PAGE

GERMANY'S BACK DOOR IS STILL OPEN

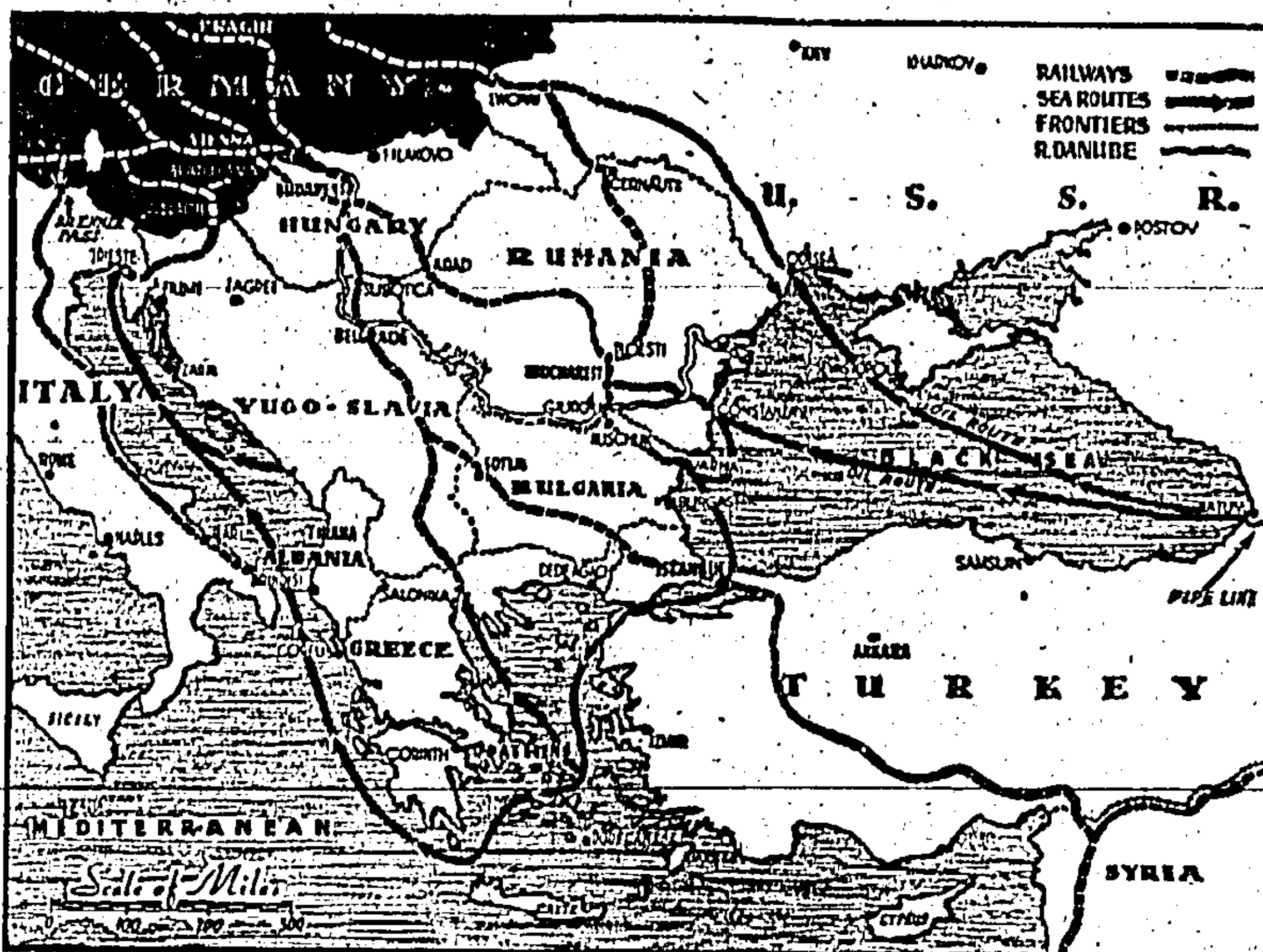
GERMANY'S front door has been shut and locked by our blockade of the North Sea. Her back door to the Balkan States stands wide open. The Black Sea and Danube now free from ice, Germany has plans for transporting Balkan goods by water. Germany has commissioned anything and everything that can be used on the river. But the Danube route is very slow. All perishable goods reach Germany by rail.

Rumania has two main lines, one going north via Cernauli, the other going west via Arad, to take goods into Germany. Three hundred truckloads of various goods passed over the Cernauli line each day at the beginning of this year. Rumania supplies wheat, maize, fats and pork apart from her petrol and heavy oil quota. The Rumanian exports to Germany jumped from 480 million lei for the whole of 1939 to 750 million lei for the first quarter of 1940. Rumanian exports to Great Britain amount to 484 million lei for 1939, and 719 million lei for the first quarter of 1940. Germany is using every means to frighten the Rumanians into increasing their export figure.

Bulgaria's position is far more acutely affected by German demands. Of the total Bulgarian exports for 1939 over two-thirds went to Germany. In return for heavy machinery and cars she sends to the Nazis all her surplus

tobacco, eggs, grapes and pork. The goods travel either via the Danube or overland through Yugoslavia. Britain's share of Bulgarian export trade in 1939 was 3.1 per cent. of the total, compared with 13.8 per cent. of the total for 1938.

Yugo-Slavia offers foodstuffs, minerals and livestock and takes payment in machinery, chemicals and dyes. Her trade with Germany has trebled in the past two years. Much of the Yugo-Slav material passes up the Adriatic coast and reaches Germany via Italy. The deposits of copper and bauxite now being exploited in Yugo-Slavia make her an object of particular attention in the German trade drive.



GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"I can only concentrate on one thing at a time, Elmer! Can't you propose after I finish this chicken?"

Europeans must unite...

EUROPE MUST UNITE.—Thus writes Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, and his book cannot be too strongly recommended.

It is a challenge to all who realise that this war will mark the breakdown or the resurrection of Europe. The author's argument is that the unification of Europe is the only way to ensure lasting peace.

He is prepared for criticism of every kind and his answers certainly seem adequate. Switzerland is his main example of how people of different tongue and origin can live side by side in peace and prosperity if only the good will is there as a beginning.

He ends this very impressive argument for a Federation of European States with the plea "Europeans, save Europe" (Marlin Becker and Warburton, 5s. 6d.).

THE FOUNDATION OF LANGUAGE.—Shrewsbury, Mr. N. has written a remarkable little book on the origin of language. Examples from our daily speech are taken to show its evolution from earliest days when, as he says, "Babylon, Egypt and China were growing children."

It should be particularly useful to students of foreign languages. (The Epworth Press, 1s. 6d.).

3d.). The method here employed of writing "backwards" can be very irritating, but in this instance it is a complete success.

We first meet Calley Thatcher as an old man awaiting death. Then we get brief but telling scenes down the years until his portrait is complete.

It is exceptionally well done. On quite another plane is J. E. Pile's THE SEA-WIFE'S SON (Heinemann, 8s. 3d.), a masterly tale of the sea—of coffin-ships and the trials of insurance brokers.

For that reason, Pedro Ventura alone we should feel supremely grateful—but all the characters "live" in quite a remarkable way. Gina Kaur has taken jealousy and what it brings in its train for the subject of her novel DEVIL IN GREEN (Nicholson and Watson, 8s. 6d.). The influence wielded by a middle-aged woman over a young and weak character is not a pretty thing to see. But there are light moments.

IN AHABAT, by Elgin Goosselose (Harrap, 6s. 6d.), we read of the persecutions of the Armenians and the founding of a small community of homeless refugees beneath the shadow of that mountain. It is an amazing tale of courage and endurance, somewhat leisurely told but always interesting.

AUNTIE BEARDIE, Joseph Shearing has based this "should-be" exciting story on a legend of French Revolution days, but after an interesting start the book loses its hold, for towards the end nobody seems quite real. (Hutchinson, 8s.).

BETWEEN the DEVIL and the BLACK SEA

IN Rumania I had talks with M. Gafencu, King Carol's energetic, English-speaking Foreign Minister; Sir Reginald Hoare, the British Minister; the Rumanian Propaganda Minister and other influential people.

The Rumanians are by nature rather easy-going and optimistic. During centuries of Turkish oppression they managed to secure for themselves privileges which were denied other Balkan States under Turkish rule and to retain a certain measure of independence.

Compromise is the leitmotif of Rumanian diplomacy, and the Rumanians consider themselves clever enough to be able to steer a middle course between conflicting Nazi and Allied interests.

The people are, of course, overwhelmingly pro-Ally, as in Yugo-Slavia, Greece and Turkey. They want us to win the war and think we shall win. In the meantime Bukarest retains its reputation as the "Paris of South-Eastern Europe."

The half-hearted "black-out" attempts made last autumn when Russia pushed the Red Army to the Rumanian frontier with former Poland have been abandoned. Bukarest is a blaze of lights. Fashion and food shops are well stocked. Taxis, with ridiculously low tariffs, circulate with unrestricted frequency.

KING CAROL has reduced the centre of the capital to architectural chaos while extensions are made to his palace, and all Bukarest—pretty women, officials in gay-coloured uniforms, artists, Jews and students—flock between the walls of boards which conceal the secrets of the new administration.

One should say, perhaps, nearly all Bukarest, for in the Ministries lights burn until late in the night, while some 1,250,000 men—peasants dragged from their fields and professional men from their desks—have been mobilised for the past nine months to help in the construction of King Carol's moats at the frontiers.

WHAT does Bukarest talk about? The people smile when they hear that the first preoccupation of the Nazi trade emissaries when they arrive in Bukarest is to stroll round the food shops and send parcels of food to their folk in the Fatherland.

They wonder whether Rumania will see ration cards, because Dr. Clodius is alleged to have said that if Rumanians were to eat less there would be more food for export to Germany. Cost of living is a constant preoccupation, for prices are soaring. There are some grumbles about the continued mobilisation, and Rumanians ask: "Is it necessary?"

Rumanians do not think Germany will invade their country.



First of all, Germany has no common frontier with Rumania.

German troops could enter Rumania only through Hungarian or Russian-controlled territory.

Hungary is too tied up with Italy to permit the Germans to use her territory for attacking Rumania.

Italy has large interests in Rumanian oil, and there is a profitable trade between Italy and Rumania. Why should she lose all this by permitting her ally, Hungary, to give passage to German troops against Rumania?

Secondly, Rumanians do not believe that Russia is at all anxious to have Germany along her southern frontiers. Did Stalin grab the Polish frontier to have the Nazis in the Rumanian oil fields and along the Dniester?

In the third place, the Germans are getting on, on paper, all they want from Rumania without invasion. Rumanian peasants are planting huge areas of soy beans and sunflower seeds, capital for which is provided by Nazi corporations.

The Nazis can have as much oil as they can transport, which may mean 2,000,000 tons this year. But the Rumanians learned the art of guile under the Turks, and there's many a slip between the Rumanian oil wells and Goering's storage tanks.

ALLIED interests have leased and laid-up hundreds of Danube lighters. For the few which remain the Nazis are paying fantastic prices. King Carol builds his fortifications and taxes the oil companies to pay for them. This sends up the price of oil.

France, Britain and Italy are making large purchases. The price soars again, until to-day Rumanian oil fetches twice the world-market price.

No wonder Dr. Clodius is pressing for a more favourable rate of

exchange between the Reichsmark and the lei. Rumanian oil is costing the Nazis dear.

Rumanians are so confident there will be no German aggression that they have not even made arrangements to destroy the oil wells. Sixty square miles of oil fields will need a lot of explosives in an emergency. One hopes Rumanian optimism is justified.

If the Nazis took over Rumanian transport they might get all the oil they need for the war as it is being fought at present. But the chaos resulting from Nazi aggression would take months to eliminate. Germany cannot act in Rumania without Moscow's consent. Hitler, at the moment, must dance to the tune that Stalin pipes.

SINCE Finland's heroic stand the Rumanians are not afraid of Russia. They think that the Dniester and Carol's moat along the Dniester would keep the Russians busy for a long time. Foreign military experts are not so confident. One of them told me that the moat was an expensive luxury.

Then there is the Allied guarantee. Rumanians smile when the Briton talks to them of the guarantee. Nazi propagandists point out that the British troops in Palestine and Egypt are much farther away than the Russian troops on the left bank of the Dniester, or German troops just beyond the Polish oil fields.

M. Gafencu told me that Rumania valued the guarantee as an expression of British interest and friendship.

I would rather have heard him say that Rumania valued the guarantee for its promise of speedy and effective support.

If Rumania were invaded it would take three days steaming to get from the Near East to Rumania, even if the Dardanelles were opened right away. But it will not be a simple question of steaming. There may be mines, submarines, and other complications, involving lengthy preparatory operations, before the transport of troops can be safely undertaken.

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Continuing the remarkable BANSE Revelations

BELOW is another pertinent extract from "Raum Und Volk Im Weltkrieg", the indiscreet publication by Professor Ewald Banse, Nazi professor of military science at Brunswick Technical College, who is recognised to-day as the strategist upon whose theories Nazi military action is based.

Banse is the successor of General Schlieffen, who prepared the plans for the German invasion of France through Belgium in the last war. As such, what he has to say is a clue to Nazi thought and, possibly, Nazi action.

In previous chapters, Banse wrote of the methods Germany should employ in invading Holland and Belgium, and the reasons why such invasions would have to be carried out by Hitler.

To-day, he writes of the other German dream—the invasion of England.

ENGLAND'S position just off the middle of the west coast of Europe makes her the natural gate keeper and overseer of the French, Belgian, Dutch, German, Danish and Norwegian coasts and of the seas which wash them, the Channel and the North Sea.

face of British history. As long as the Atlantic coast was Europe's rear, England was doomed to comparative insignificance; it was, in fact, an unpretentious land of peasants and shepherds, which exported wool and imported manufactured goods, and not in its own ships either.

But once the crossing of the Atlantic and the discovery and settlement of its further American shore had made Europe's west coast her main front, it depended entirely on the capacity of the British people whether the sudden change in their position, which was now extraordinarily advantageous from the commercial point of view, would result in the development of overseas trade and in political expansion or not.

The British proved equal to the opportunities; they are an ambitious race and carry out their projects with immense energy and unflinching success. Since the end of the 16th century they have reached out across the ocean and built up a colonial empire, which has endowed them with immense resources in the shape of raw materials for their industry and food stuffs for their population.

And in 1846 they took the step, so fraught with consequences for their security, of ruining their own agriculture by the introduction of free trade, which placed the nation's food supply in dependence on imports from overseas and, on the other hand, gave a great impetus to industry. England can scarcely survive for a month on her home production; in the event of war, therefore, she is faced with starvation unless she can import foodstuffs or has hoarded immense stocks.

Superiority At Sea

Even from this short survey certain important facts emerge regarding England's position in matters of national defence. Her situation as an island just off the Atlantic coast of Europe enables her to keep an eye on it and in particular to watch over the Channel and the North Sea; it gives her, in addition, a military security enjoyed by no other country of Europe.

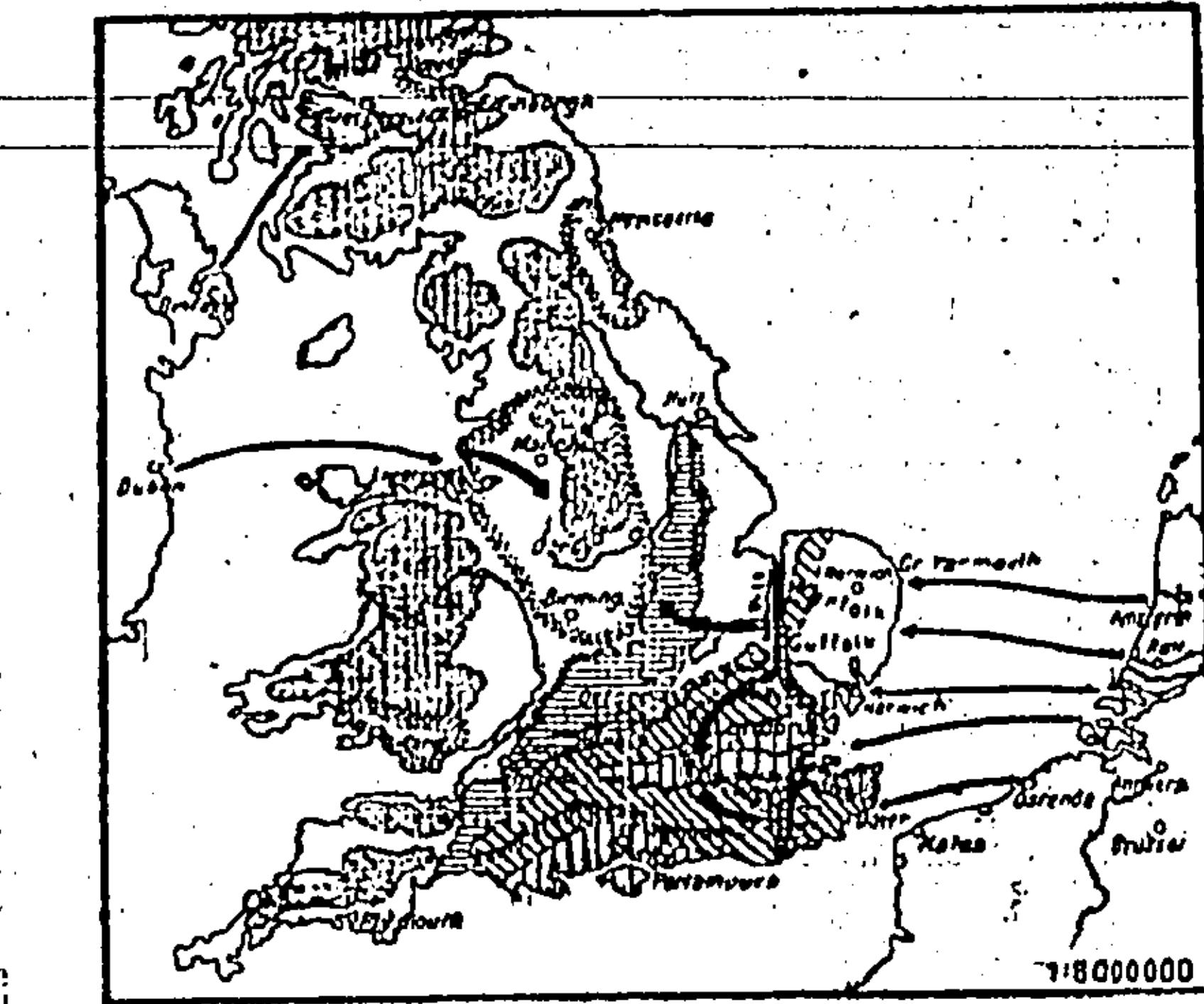
Her economic dependence on her own, but distant, empire, which proceeds from this sense of security, is only made feasible by her possession of a big merchant fleet and a navy superior to all others.

This fact alone makes England the sworn foe of any power which aims at possessing an equally large fleet. In her case, therefore, the security of the State is bound up with undisturbed maritime trade and a strong navy none of these things is possible without the other; if but one drops out, the whole structure falls to pieces.

Its two main pillars are the navy, and, of course, the unshakable determination of the English people.

The military upshot of this is, that for England the navy is much more important than the army. If the worst comes to the worst, the navy has (as happened in the world war) to procure for the English secure behind their sea walls, the necessary time to raise an army.

How Hitler would INVADE ENGLAND



From the military point of view England's field of action lies outside her coast line so long as no enemy has crossed the latter. This means that England's European theatre of war lies on the sea or even on one of its further coasts, from Jutland to the Gironde, to begin with—and perhaps subsequently on the neighbouring island of Ireland.

Approach From The Sea

Great Britain is easily approached from the sea owing to its many bays and short but deep rivers nor does its interior, apart from Scotland and Wales, present many obstacles to communication. Even the Pennine Chain in the north of England forms no barrier, being merely a sort of raised plateau covered with sheep runs.

In general there are three main densely populated industrial (and shipping) areas: (1) the main axis-line running right across the south of England from London to Cardiff, with its centre of gravity in the vast London area; (2) the Midlands, an area bounded roughly by a line joining Liverpool, Birmingham, Hull, and Leeds and containing rich deposits of coal and iron; the Midlands are the seat of the principal heavy, smelting and textile industries of the country, contain a considerable proportion of its population, and are responsible for most of its foreign trade; (3) the small lowland area in the centre of Scotland, with its coal and iron deposits, its shipbuilding and other industries, which contains Glasgow and Edinburgh and almost the whole population of Scotland.

The remainder of the island is a good deal more sparsely populated and is of no great importance for the economic life of the country, which is, in this case, the country.

It follows that any hostile threat or actual invasion must be aimed at one of these three areas, and if possible against the most important one, the Midlands, which are also the principal centre for the manufacture of arms.

The south east of England also deserves special attention, as it is most easily reached from the Continent, and, as the seat of the capital, is of paramount importance politically. South-eastern England forms the northern extremity of the Paris basin, though, of course, now separated from it by the curving in of the Channel.

The chalk country is divided into two branches, which fork north east and south east somewhere between Oxford and Salisbury; their narrow lines of hills, running in these same directions, form a second rampart facing north west,

capable of being put to military uses and further strengthened by various rivers.

Besides the Thames valley, south eastern England contains one other low lying area, namely, the broad, fertile plain of the south coast, which is a relatively sparsely populated agricultural district. This region is so noticeably cut off from the rest of England, including even the south coast, by the Wash and its inland extension, the Fens (once a swamp, now converted into marshland), by the lower Thames, and by various other rivers, that it is necessarily of the greatest interest to any invading army.

In fact, the Great Ouse which flows into the Wash, and a number of streams flowing into the Blackwater estuary which are only separated from the former by a few miles, make the peninsula into a regular island, which provides an invading army with safe and roomy quarters from which it can threaten London, which is quite close and without natural defences on that side, and also the industrial Midlands not far away.

English And The Scots

The English nation—and the same applies in general to the Scots, the Mediterranean, Gaelic-speaking element being very small, and unimportant—was originally a compound of Lower Saxon and Norwegian emigrants; later on it came under the sway of a Norman upper class, which introduced the French language as well as Norwegian blood, so that modern English is a sort of old Low German with Latin additions.

The small differences between the English and the Scots are chiefly to be explained by the absence of the Norman element, which never penetrated so far north and left the Scots in a sense more German. Racially the British race belongs to the Nordic Phallian group, but in England especially some of the Mediterranean blood of the earlier inhabitants still persists; it manifests itself in the comparative, and in recent years increasing, frequency of dark hair. Wales and Ireland are its homes.

The Anglo-Scottish national character is in all essentials that of the Lower Saxon peasant, only impoverished by less favourable agrarian conditions and further limited by an insular situation. Hence we find great capacity for work and great determination, a very materialistic attitude to the things of this life, combined with clear foresight, and an egotistical lust for power which seeks to grab everything for itself, be it a piece

of land at home or sea power and colonies abroad. This is accompanied by a certain slowness, which clings to the old as long as it can be made to work somehow and is very unwilling to alter its ways or develop, preferring to surround itself with an extraordinary hotch-potch of the most modern inventions and the most ancient traditions.

But the most marked feature of all is the incredible tenacity with which the English, once they have adopted an objective, never let it out of sight for a moment, and use absolutely any means of getting to it without the slightest compunction.

The main object of an English boy's education is not, as it is of a German boy's, to stuff a maximum amount of knowledge into him, but (a) to harden him, to give him a resolute, self-confident character, and (b) to incorporate the individual in the great British nation, which God has called to rule the world. This produces an admirable type of humanity in so far as it combines free manhood with complete incorporation in the state and society, so that the government can rely on popular support at any rate in all questions of foreign policy. The old German individualism, which among the Germans penetrates to the very marrow of the nation, is vitiated by everything, has been overlaid and transformed in Great Britain by the strict Norman discipline, till it has come to form a politically reliable quantity.

In matters of culture this is, of course, a limitation, so much so that the Englishman, in his self beautiful, sometimes descends on everything, in life as in thought. It should be noted that in the Scotsman the individual element is more strongly esprit de corps, less strongly developed than in the Englishman, whereas his outlook is even more materialistic by a long way, hence his materialism has become the subject of innumerable jokes and stories in England. There is one other highly significant trait which springs from the bedrock of this character, namely, hypocrisy.

Behind a cold and self-controlled exterior the Englishman conceals a distinctly fiery nature which tries to conceal its true features and has gradually learnt how to let an inner reality, which but too often has good reason to shun the light of day, run riot beneath a well preserved facade.

National Solidarity

Let us now attempt to evaluate the character we have sketched above from the point of view of military psychology.

The English probably surpass even the French in national solidarity, particularly as they are free from the latter's scepticism; with them a rational grasp of the fact that the existence of Britain is at stake fulfils the same function as the Frenchman's faculty of quick enthusiasm.

The English nation pursues its vital aims with bulldog pertinacity and will never let its enemy go till it has laid him low; this it has usually succeeded in doing, from the Spanish Armada to Napoleon and on to Versailles.

The individual English soldier also shows the same steady, if slow, determination; in the hundred days' battle in Flanders in the summer of 1917 he was the mainstay of the Allies, who were beginning to weaken under the combined strains of the Russian collapse, the failure of Italy, and the fury of our unrestricted U-boat warfare.

The Englishman's type of heroism is passive rather than active; he remains calm in the face of danger, but he does not leap wildly into the fray; he prefers to explore the enemy's weak side carefully and then to strike a smashing blow at his heart.

On the other hand, it is not the English way to pursue an enemy to his last gasp—by all means let him live on, provided he is no longer dangerous.

The English are very ready to

shake hands with him, perhaps even to feel pity for him; but before that stage is reached, they will stick at nothing, from slander to starvation and from bare fists to tanks, and they spare nothing and nobody belonging to the enemy, neither combatants nor women nor even children.

The English nation always thinks in wholes; what it sees as the enemy is not the individual soldier but the nation plus its entire environment, including the physical aspect of the country, its economic life and even its good name.

Henceforward, war is no longer a crossing of swords with the enemy, as it used to be, but the military, economic, psychological and moral destruction and extermination of the enemy nation.

It was England who instituted the war of starvation, the war of economic annihilation and the war of lies alongside the war of armies—and scored a resounding success with them.

One does not know whether to be horrified at the violence, or to admire the clear-headed logic and unshakable iron determination which this reveals; the latter attitude will probably carry a nation with its eye on its future further.

No Military Talent

The aggressive spirit is not highly developed in the English, nor have they ever shown much talent for military operations on a large scale.

Their slowness at the Marne, where the English army might have landed the German right in queer spots by a rapid and resolute thrust between the First and Second German armies, says enough.

On the other hand we may instance as typical British performance—(1) their exhibition of endurance in Flanders in 1917, already referred to; and (2) their extremely methodical advance across the Sinai which was judiciously but not boldly planned and carried out; like Kitchener's expedition against the Mahdi in Nubia, it was made to depend on the construction of a railway, and, in this case, of a water supply system too, which in the end brought the British slowly and unheroically but surely to their goal.

In the free use of mobile masses in open country, and in the rapid following up of an initial tactical success till it assumes strategic proportions, English generals have usually failed.

The individual soldier in the field is not expected to overwork himself either; he is treated like a gentleman, who cannot get on without comfort and well being; the small extent to which the unexpectedly successful tank attack at Cambrai in November, 1917, was followed up is proof enough.

The British soldier, of whatever rank, always does just as much as he thinks necessary to preserve the Empire, and no more—"The Empire" meaning comfort and security for the English at Home; martial glory means nothing to him.

Whatever the Englishman is doing, he never loses sight of his objective once he is convinced that it is the right one, never as the German sometimes does, confuses the means with the end.

England's naval strategy in the North Sea, which kept the battle fleet in the northern harbours, was as right as it was unheroic; why risk the precious fleet, the bulwark of England's world power and of her domestic security, if the object of the war, the destruction of Germany, could be achieved in an easier and less dangerous fashion?

It was the clear realisation of the object of the war, namely, the destruction of Germany—in the interests of England's future security—especially after unrestricted submarine warfare had shown how very real the danger was—which was the source of the material and moral strength with which the English people endured the unexpected hardships of the long struggle, among which compulsory military service, the loss of individual liberty, was no doubt much more keenly felt than the (by no means severe) rationing.

The unrestricted submarine warfare which stiffened England's back broke "ours" in saying which we must not forget that the latter had previously been subjected to very much the greater strain.

Reaction To An Invasion

It is very important to make up our minds how the English character may be expected to react to a hostile invasion.

The nation will certainly rush to arms as one man and with heroic obstinacy will let itself be mown down in front of the line of the Ouse, or the chalk and

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jurassic hills, before it is forced back step by step.

But it is questionable whether the English could face starvation. Physically they have been extremely pampered for centuries and would find it very hard to adjust themselves to real privation (such as they experienced during the War in spite of food cards).

Some of them would no doubt patriotically endure even that, but others might throw up the game, which would have ceased to be one for them, sooner.

We confess that it gives us pleasure to meditate on the destruction that must sooner or later overtake this proud and seemingly invincible nation, and to think that this country, which was last conquered in 1066, will once more obey a foreign master or at any rate have to resign its rich colonial empire.

The above sentences would appear monstrous, nay, rank blasphemy, to every Englishman and Englishwoman in the world—if they ever saw them.

The Position Of Ireland

Ireland's function is merely to back up the main operations which would take place in the east of England. Only in the last named case would Ireland acquire importance—indeed great and decisive importance. The English commander is likely to find difficulty in manhandling a considerable army on two fronts in the over-populated rabbit warren of the industrial Midlands.

Moreover, English war industry, which has its chief centres in this particular area, would not be able to support an army of millions concentrated in this narrow space and keep it supplied with munitions.

Inside Ireland itself special attention needs to be paid to Ulster, which would have to be conquered or hermetically sealed up at the same time as the invasion of the northern Midlands took place.

If conquered, it might be used as a starting point for an attack on the densely populated Glasgow district of Scotland, which is quite close and of great importance from the point of view of war industry. Even if such attack were only carried out by a small force, it would have the effect of keeping considerable portions of the English army busy up in the north, until a decision was reached further south.

The coast-line of Great Britain and Ireland extends over about 6,878 miles, but as long as the Grand Fleet is functioning, there are only two places worth considering for a hostile landing: the broad East Anglian peninsula, protected on the flanks by the Wash and the estuary of the Thames, which lends itself well to defence; and the peninsula of Kent and Sussex, lying between the Thames estuary and the Channel, the occupation of which by an enemy would be a still more direct threat to the capital.

Both schemes of invasion, of course, presuppose that Germany will have the Belgian and Dutch coast at his disposal as a base of operations.

In case of doubt, the occupation of East Anglia is the preferable plan; for it enables one to threaten both London and industrial Midlands, which are of crucial importance for England's resistance, and would also serve

most benefit from an Irish invasion of the latter. When we consider the wonders we did achieve and the trouble we spent on less essential objectives, we are forced to the conclusion that our failure to occupy Holland and attempt a landing on the other side of the Channel in the last war was a grave error.

Till the beginning of 1916 the English, as we know now, assumed that we should be able to land 160,000 men, as the Grand Fleet could not get into action within less than 24 hours of the transports being sighted. They were here thinking of a force coming from Germany. So that we may assume that—we could have got 250,000 men across from the Belgian and Dutch coast before the Grand Fleet could interfere. The line of the Grand Ouse to the west of Norfolk and Suffolk is some 80 miles long; it would not have been very strongly held with 250,000 men, but sufficiently strongly to cope with English home defence troops.

Crossing The Channel

To get an army across the Channel to the Kent coast should prove a relatively simple business, particularly if the attacker is in possession of the French Channel ports of Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne, from which he can clear the Channel of English ships with artillery, the shortest sea passage between the ten miles or so of French coast from Cape Gris-Nez to Sangatte and Dover being only 21 miles.

During the world war there were two opportune moments for a German landing: the first in 1914 or the beginning of 1915, when the English army at home was still small and untrained; and the second in the spring of 1917, when unrestricted submarine warfare started.

At that time the British higher command believed that if U-boat warfare failed, Germany would be bound either to attempt an invasion of England—at the cost of her fleet, if need be—or sue for peace.

"At the cost of her fleet" is that not eloquent of an inexhaustible energy, an iron determination to reach the goal, which we lacked?

The cautious behaviour of our High Seas fleet did at least one good thing for us: it compelled England to keep a strong army at home, which in 1917 reached a total of about 400,000 men, half of them unfit for active service, no doubt. But what a difference an invasion would have made!

In the first place, the Grand Fleet would have been lured from its funk-hole; then, the English army in France (all of it in 1914, most of it in 1917) would have been recalled, whereupon the French would have been unable to go on holding the Western Front by themselves; moreover, colonial troops would have been called in, thus removing the pressure on our colonies on the Turks and in Macedonia.

Instead of delivering this blow, which had every chance of success and would have struck at the heart of the Allies, as well as delivering France into our hands, we involved ourselves in operations which could not bring the war to an end.

To-morrow ITALY

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*The
Hongkong Telegraph*

Thursday, May 16, 1940.

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Thumbs Up!

No undue apprehension need be
felt by the British people at the
extent of the German advance
through Belgium and Holland since
the territories of these countries and
Luxembourg were violated last Fri-
day.

Much more of Belgian territory
will be invaded before the German
offensive is brought to a standstill,
and the Allies are prepared for this
contingency.

The invasion, as it were, is pro-
ceeding according to the plans of
both the Allies and the invaders.
The swiftness of Holland's downfall
is somewhat disturbing, but even this
contingency must have been allowed
before by our High Commands. Al-
though the Germans have pierced the
Belgian defences across the King
Albert Canal (defences which, be it
remembered, were not available
in the last war), Liege still holds out (it
fell after ten days in the last war),
and the Germans must reach Louvain
yet before they can approach
Brussels. In 1914 Louvain fell on
the seventh day of invasion.

The situation along the Meuse can
be considered fairly satisfactory in
view of the nature of the German
offensive. It appears that, in the
south, they have only succeeded in
crossing the river at one or two
points and Namur still stands.

The loss of the French frontier city
of Sedan is unimportant; more im-
portance must be attached to the re-
ports from this sector that the Ger-
mans have succeeded in crossing the
Meuse River which was expected to
hold them up for some considerable
time.

It should be emphasized that the
famous Maginot Line does not extend
north of the Luxembourg frontier,
testimony of the fact that France,
too, once respected Germany's
pledges that the territory of the
Lowlands would remain inviolate.
Nevertheless, the French fortifications
from the Luxembourg frontier to
the North Sea, which were built
after the advent of Hitler, are on a
scale believed to be as impregnable
as the Maginot Line and will be
sufficient to seriously hamper any
German attempt to break through
the Allied lines.

The German strategy at present
appears to be to cut off the Dutch,
Belgian and French coasts regardless
of cost in lives to themselves. But,
whatever their success, they will
always be threatened on the left flank
by the invincible Maginot Line, and
on their right flank by the Belgian
and British armies. The French
undoubtedly will take care of the
centre.

Compared with 1914, the situation
to-day is most satisfactory. There
was no great B.E.F. on French soil
to aid in stemming the rapid Ger-
man advance then; to-day over a
million Tommies are ready to throw
themselves into the fray. It will be
interesting to watch events after the
German offensive exhausts itself, as it
must do sooner or later.
Meanwhile, Thumbs Up.

Turkey is a changed country

By Brig-Gen. Sir WYNDHAM DEEDES,

UNLESS I had gone to
Turkey and seen for
myself, I would not
have believed it: I did not
believe it when I was told
by the few who had seen it.

I could not be persuaded that
the corruption, inefficiency and
procrastination which charac-
terised the Government of the
country in which I had served
a quarter of a century ago had
wholly disappeared, and that
the Revolution had "changed all
that." But so it is; it has all
been swept away, and a new
Turkey has appeared in which
I can recognise nothing of the
old Turkey—except, of course,
the same hospitable, simple and
attractive people.

Of all the Revolutions which
have taken place since the end
of the Great War, not one, I
venture to assert, has accom-
plished what this one has, and
broken so few heads in the pro-
cess.

IN DAYS OF BRIGANDAGE

Let us look first of all at a few of
the surface changes. In old days
when I thought of Turkey, my mind
always went to brigands! For ex-
ample, I remember the days when I
lived in a suburb of Smyrna, and, as
a gendarme officer, was called on
to provide an armed escort for the
"carriage convey" of girls and their
partners going to a dance in town.
And I remember the night when the
brigands pounced upon a young
Englishman, took him to the
mountains and demanded £10,000
ransom for him.

Those were the days when foreig-
ners going up country for a summer
holiday obtained a "laissez passer"—
not from my gendarmes, but from the
brigands, who, incidentally, treated
them with great courtesy. All that
both the pictures and the perilous
has gone. There are no brigands
left, except, perhaps, a few in the
Vilayet of Sert, away in the south-
east.

Then, again, testing my mind back
25 years, I think of epidemics. I
never travelled up-country without
encountering cholera, smallpox or
typhus. I remember sleeping one
night in a way in "Han," the prin-
cipal guest-room of which seemed to
be unusually well swept and garnish-
ed. When I commented on this to
mine host in the morning, he said:
"Oh, yes. The room in which you
slept is being used as the cholera
mortuary. But when we heard your
excellency was coming we emptied it
and gave it a special clean-up." To-
day cholera has been stamped out;
typhus and smallpox are very rare;
and a vigorous campaign is being
waged against those other scourges,
syphilis and malaria.

NEW TOWNS FOR OLD

Again, consider the country's com-
munications. Never shall I forget
the old Turkish roads. In the sum-
mer of 1913 I disembarked at Samsun
and engaged a "yayil" (a light
spring wagon) in order to carry out
an inspection in the five contiguous
provinces, a journey which promised
to last three months. The first day
out the horse fell through a hole in
the road, the pole snapped, and we
had to fashion a new one from the
neighbouring forest. That—and
much more—was travel in those days!
The other day I visited these same
provinces, and did the journey in
great comfort by road and rail and
took only ten days.

Among the visible changes to be
noted are the large number of well-
built schools—elementary in the
village and central and "lycees" in
the larger towns; town-planning of
old towns and the rapid building of
new ones; Ankara, a village
when I last saw it, is, of course, the
most notable example; and the large
number of new factories established.
I visited a sugar factory at Tuzlak
where the provision of social ameni-
ties for the workpeople was as good
as you could wish. Hospitals—one or
two which saw—were, as regards
planting and equipment, better than
anything I have seen in this country.
Day nurseries, infant welfare cen-
tres and village clinics have been es-
tablished at which a great deal of in-
struction in hygiene is given.

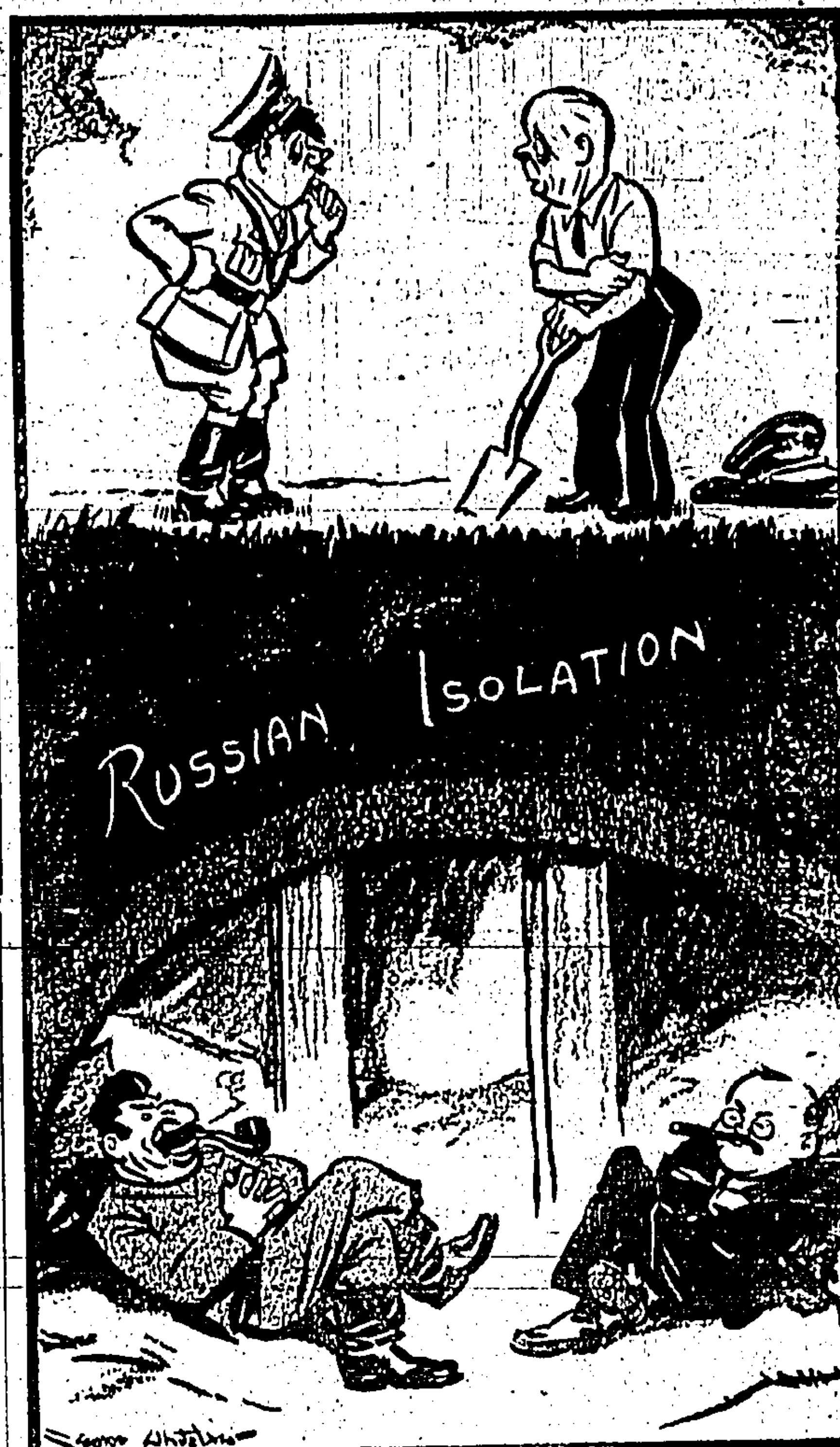
These are some of the outward and
visible signs of progress which strike
the eye as one travels through the
country. Admittedly they are as yet
few in number, but such as they are,
they are very good, and they are
being built as fast as funds permit;
and what is so exhilarating in
Turkey to-day—the extension of this
social service is the favourite topic
of conversation with all whom one
meets.

who has just returned from his
tour of Turkey as head of the
Anglo-Turkish Relief Fund Mis-
sion despatched to the areas de-
vastated by recent earthquakes.
Sir Wyndham was Inspector of
Gendarmerie in Turkey and,
later, an official under the Turkish
Ministry of the Interior in the
four years immediately preceding
the Great War, having thus an
exceptional experience of life
and conditions in Turkey a quar-
ter of a century ago.

There can be little doubt that wo-
men are not a little responsible for
all this social activity; the women
who to-day are to be met in every
sphere of human activity—13 of them
in Parliament. Gone are the black-
veiled phantoms of old days, the
heroines of Pierre Loti's novels.

VILLAGES TO BE REBUILT

Where, however, I noticed the least
change was in the villages. Except
for new schools and a better water
supply (a big exception indeed), the
houses look much the same and the
agricultural implements and methods
have changed little in the last 25
years. I commented on this to a
high Turkish official who said: "Yes,
it is true; we have not yet entered
the villages," and he went on to
explain to me some of the Govern-
ment's plans for the grouping of
villages, the better to provide them



DIG FOR VICTORY!

It is reported that, owing to Russian coolness, Ribbentrop may have
to visit Moscow again.



THE GAMBLER

with social services and to introduce
co-operative farming and the common
use of machinery.

A start has already been made with
the refugee villages built for peasants
migrating from Rumania and else-
where in the Southern Balkans. In
the earthquake area, too, the Govern-
ment is determined to seize the
opportunity to re-site a number of
villages; to build better houses, and
to purchase agricultural machinery in
England—for which purpose a trade
commission left Turkey while I was
there.

It is impossible to mention the
many other reforms and improvements
which strike the eye, but there is one
institution, the "Halk Evi" to which
allusion must be made. The influ-
ence of the Halk Evi—or "People's
House"—is far-reaching and has made
as big a contribution to popular en-
lightenment as perhaps any other
factor. There are 300 of these houses
in Turkey. Here we should call them
"Community Centres." Their activi-
ties include art, music, concerts, lec-
tures, conferences, all forms of "fur-
ther education," games (indoor and
outdoor) and personal service to
those in need, especially to poor stu-
dents. They are doing their best to
enlighten the villages by giving talks
and lectures to men and women on
both domestic and world affairs and
by encouraging the pursuit of old
customs and pastimes.

THE PASSING OF APATHY

Just recently "Halk Odalari"—
"People's Houses"—have been opened
in villages which cannot yet aspire to
the full programme of a Halk Evi.
The Halk Evi movement is support-
ed by the funds of "The People's
Party" and by grants in aid either
from the Central Government, the
provinces or the municipality. The
personnel consists entirely of volun-
teers, men and women. In fact, it
represents a widespread network of
voluntary social service. The Halk
Evi in Ankara had over 600,000 at-
tendees in the course of last year.
A few words must now be added
about other invisible but no less re-

markable changes. In the ad-
ministration apathy, inertia and
slovenly, out-of-date methods have
gone. Officials are keen and govern-
ments of provinces at any rate—are
relatively young. It may be that
foreigners still find that business is
not completed with quite the speed
to which they are accustomed in
some other countries. But (thank
goodness!) Turkish "bureaucrats" are
still find time for a talk over a cup
of coffee, and the "cult of efficiency"
has not completely dehumanised them.

And there is no corruption. At least
so my Turkish friends assured me,
and it was fully confirmed to me by
several foreigners who had lived all
their lives in the country and were
engaged in big business.

ALMOST TOO MODEST

The reason is not far to seek;
salaries and wages are now regularly
paid and justice can be obtained
without resort to bribery. I remem-
ber one occasion 25 years ago, when
I went to inspect a detachment of
gendarmes in an up-country town,
finding the officer commanding in
prison in his own quarters. I
lunched with him, being served by
his men through the bars of the
"window," and learnt from him that
his crime had been that he had taken
his detachment's last month's pay.
But, as one of his men said to me
later, "We can hardly blame the
captain. He had not received his
own salary, and he too, has a wife
and children to keep!"

In a word, the whole spirit of the
country has changed; the "sick man
of Europe" is dead. In his place
stands modern Turkey, proud of its
achievements energetic, full of hope,
but modest—almost too much so. As
a leading member of Government
said to me, "In this respect we are
like you. We are had advertisers."
How have these remarkable
changes come about? The short
answer is "Ataturk." Of this there
can be no doubt. To liberate Turkey
from the yoke of a corrupt and
oppressive Government, they have
now for the first time been given the
opportunity to display their true
qualities.

to remove the capital from its 500-
year-old site to an up-country village;
to abolish the fez (more than a
physical change); to replace Arabic
by Latin characters. (more than a
literary change); these and the many
more reforms could only have been
made in 15 years by the fiat of one
man. And a remarkable man he
must have been.

For, ruthless as he was in sweep-
ing away rubbish and all that in his
opinion retarded progress, he never-
theless has gone too far; he always
had his finger on the pulse of his
people.

PEOPLE'S TRUE QUALITY
Was it Lenin who said, "A man is
as great and only as great as the tide
surging beneath him"? Applied to
this case, this means that Ataturk
could not have done what he did nor
—as is undoubtedly the case—could
he have assured its continuation un-
less he had been supported by his
people and unless his people had
seen—as he knew they were—worthy
of profiting by the reforms which he
had made.

"How is it," I kept saying to my-
self, "that a whole people can change
overnight from what I remember of
this 25 years ago to what I see them
to be to-day?" The answer, I am
persuaded, is that it is not so much
that the people have changed as that
freed from the yoke of a corrupt and
oppressive Government, they have
now for the first time been given the
opportunity to display their true
qualities.

And if this account of modern
Turkey be regarded by some as ex-
aggerated or unduly flattering, I can
only reply that my judgment is based
not on a comparison between Turkey
and some other European country
(although that is not a comparison
that the Turks need fear overmuch),
but between the Turkey of 1914 and
the Turkey of 1939. Judged by that
standard, I can only conclude, by
saying what I said at the beginning
of this article, "I would not have
believed it unless I had been there to
see."

MILLIONS OF \$ FOR DEFENCE

Roosevelt Prepares Congress Message

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
WASHINGTON, May 15 (U P).—President Roosevelt spent today working on his defence message which is to be submitted to Congress on Thursday.

It is understood that the total programme involves the expenditure of \$982,000,000, of which \$250,000,000 will be expended for the navy, and the remainder will go to the army, with special emphasis placed on the necessity of training air corps pilots.

The President to-day signed two defence measures recently enacted by Congress. One waives the ordinary enlistment requirements in the armed forces during an emergency period, while the other authorises an increase in the enlisted strength of the Army Medical Corps.

Navy Increases
WASHINGTON, May 15 (Reuter).—The Senate Naval Committee has issued a report endorsing the proposed 11 per cent. increase in the Navy and urging the modernisation of air, naval and submarine bases on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

The report says: "Serious consideration should be given to the question of acquiring, if possible, places in the Caribbean area for additional United States naval bases. A fleet air base in the south-east corner of the Caribbean would undoubtedly add to the security of that area as well as to the ability of the United States fleet to insure the integrity of the Monroe Doctrine."

The Committee decided that the United States is not vulnerable to a direct attack by any means "save those with which a thoroughly modern navy and air force can deal adequately."

Typical Nazi Canard

British "Tourists" in Dutch East Indies

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—Allegations from German sources are circulating in Japan that large numbers of tourists from Malaya are landing in the Dutch East Indies.

These tourists are said to be British soldiers with many officers among them, and are compared to the German tourists who were the advance guard of the German invasion of Norway.

It is authoritatively stated here that these German stories are wholly false. No British soldiers in uniform or civilian clothing are landing or have landed anywhere in the Dutch East Indies.

Norwegians' Victory

Nazi Troops Forced To Retreat

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—A Norwegian communiqué issued to-day announces that Allied troops have occupied Elvegardsmoen and Oryfjord and the roads surrounding Herjanen.

The Norwegian troops have occupied the Vassdal Mountains and advanced further into the mountains south of Buleiden.

The Norwegian Telegraph Agency says this means that the enemy has been forced to retreat southwards to the mountains.

POPE'S PAPER BANNED

LONDON, May 10 (Reuter).—Circles in London who are in close touch with the Vatican state that the recent measures by the Fascist Party has rendered the distribution of the Vatican "Osservatore" impossible.

These measures coincided with the Pope's messages to the sovereigns of Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland.

Britain's Imposing Trade Figures

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—Britain's overseas trade imports for April amounted to £109,986,119, the highest since October 1939.

Exports amounted to £48,209,823, the highest since July 1939. Re-exports amounted to £443,429 the highest since the war began.

Dutch Troops To Fight On

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—An authoritative Dutch source in London states that certain contingents of Dutch troops which crossed the Belgian frontier will be re-assembled to serve as the nucleus of a new Dutch military force, the formation of which is now being considered.

Alexandria Fleet Puts To Sea

CAIRO, May 15 (Reuter).—The Allied Fleet has put to sea from Alexandria for manoeuvres according to programme.

Deliriously Delighted Hitler

Talks Of "Unique Accomplishment"

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—Hitler to-day addressed an order to his German troops in Holland.

He expressed to them his thanks and admiration.

"Within five days," he said, "you attacked a strong and well-prepared army who were stubbornly resisting behind seemingly unconquerable barriers and fortified lines, you eliminated their air force and finally forced them to capitulate."

Great Military Importance
This unique accomplishment is of great military importance which will be proved in the future.

"Only by dint of your exemplary co-operation, the determined leadership and courage of the soldiers, particularly the heroism of the death-defying paratroopers and landing troops, has this success been made possible."

Holland's Fate
—A Warning
PARIS, May 16 (Reuter).—"May our experience serve as a lesson for all neutral countries who are neighbours of Germany," said a leading Dutch personality in a farewell message to a representative of a French newspaper to-day.

"In order not to 'provoke' the Germans our General Staff strictly refrained from any contact with the staffs of the Allies," he said.

"Only eight days ago, we declined to inform the Allies of our plans of mobilisation and aerial preparedness. Having sacrificed contact with our natural friends abroad by declining any kind of consultation, we then had to witness our liberty of action against the enemies within—Dutch Nazis—who are protected by Berlin."

Dutch Losses
—FROM PAGE ONE
A new Dutch force which the Dutch Government in London is considering.

The greater part of the Dutch navy is at present in the Dutch East and West Indies. The part of the Dutch Navy which is in the North Sea is co-operating with the Allied navies.

It should be mentioned, says the Legation, that the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies has at his disposal a well-equipped and trained army.

The air force there of bombers and fighters is of the latest American and Dutch models.

Holland's Monarch Denounces Nazism
LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—"I and my people had always hoped that it would be possible to limit the extent of the European conflict and that a responsible basis for a lasting peace could be established in the near future," declared Queen Wilhelmina to-day in a broadcast to the British Empire.

"To-day it appears that all our fervent prayers in favour of a common understanding between nations have proved futile. After the ruthless aggression against progressive and democratic Norway, an even more cynical and even more brutal procedure was followed in respect of Holland and Belgium."

Futile Gestures
"Both countries had shown to the utmost their power and their steadfast determination to preserve neutrality and had offered more than once their good offices with the view of re-establishing contact between the belligerent powers which might have led to the cessation of hostilities."

"To-day we have to admit that no happiness can be expected in this world if those who are solely responsible for the present situation are not definitely checked in their course of unrelenting destruction and utter disregard of law and most elementary principles of morality."

Our Spirits Unbroken
"After heroic struggles, my nation that has attempted everything to maintain peace is being over-powered by sheer force, but morally we can never be conquered. Our spirits will remain unbroken because our conscience is clear."

"I pray God that our allied cause may be blessed and that the dawn of the day, when freedom will be restored to the Netherlands and all other victims of general aggression, be near."

Tighter Food Rationing

Less Butter, Sugar And Bacon

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—Lord Woolton, the Minister for Food, broadcasting to-night, announced the following reductions of the weekly ration allowances:

Butter from eight to four ounces. Sugar from 12 to eight ounces. Bacon soon will also be reduced. Glucose will be rationed from June 1.

The reduction of the sugar allowance is necessitated by the failure of the West Indies Corporation.

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—On Tuesday, the British Co-operative movement rejected the "top the war" resolution by a majority of over 10 to 1.

LETTERS

The Tattoo

To The Editor,
The "Hongkong Telegraph."
Sir,—At the Tattoo last evening members of the Public were refused admittance to the ground. I was always under the impression that it was a Recreation Ground to which the Public had right of access.

It was apparent that no one was wanted there but guests of the Officers and the Sergeants. The latter had nice comfortable wicker chairs to sit in, too.

May be some one can explain this apparent discourtesy to the general Public. If they were not wanted why advertise it?

JAPANESE ROUTED

Important Claims From Chungking

CHUNGKING, May 16 (Reuter).—According to the latest Chinese field dispatches, the rout of the Japanese army, which was trapped by superior Chinese forces north-west of Hankow last week, is now almost complete.

Some 20,000 men, still encircled near Tsao-yang, are making desperate but so far vain efforts to fight their way through the Chinese cordon, while two fresh Japanese brigades advancing from the south are trying to relieve them.

Disorderly Retreat
The remainder of the Japanese force is stated to have fallen back in disorder towards the south-east after suffering heavy losses.

The Chinese High Command states that the Japanese base of Changtangkwan was captured yesterday.

SWITZERLAND PRECAUTIONS

FROM PAGE ONE

ed have been asked to put themselves at the disposal of auxiliary services of the Army.

The Swiss public has been anxiously watching every phase of the campaign in Holland and Belgium.

The Swiss newspapers warn the public against premature conclusions from the capitulation of Holland.

Full Obedience To Il Duce
ROME, May 16 (Reuter).—"Il Duce's orders will be obeyed in all circumstances," declared Signor Venturi, Minister of Communications, to-day when speaking to the Senate.

He added that in the days to come Italy would not be taken by surprise whatever might be the events—certainly glorious—that the country rallied round Il Duce might have to face.

He referred to "the intolerable conditions" which he said were imposed on Italian sea-borne traffic.

He added that in the present war, contrary to the war of 1914-18, vessels were even stopped in non-belligerent territorial waters.

This he said limited and held up supplies for non-belligerents.

Mobilisation Completed
ROME, May 16 (Reuter).—Mobilisation here has been completed by all troops occupying the positions assigned to them.

The positions on the frontiers are strongly held.

In the interior large forces are ready to maintain the security of Switzerland.

Nazi troop movements have been reported from Freiburg along the north-east border of Switzerland.

Passenger train services from Germany via Basle have been suspended in both directions except for those with diplomatic passports.

The Swiss radio denies rumours spread by certain sinister sources expressing doubts about Switzerland's neutrality.

Significant Precaution
BERNE, May 15 (Reuter).—Passenger trains between Switzerland and Germany are suspended in both directions except for travellers with diplomatic passports.

Traffic in the German station of Basle has been almost wholly suspended.

Contraband Bases Closed

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—The Ministry of Economic Warfare officially stated to-day that the contraband control bases at the Downs and Killybegs are being closed.

A skeleton staff may be kept at Killybegs.

An official explained that the new position in the shipping world resulting from the German invasion of Norway and the Low Countries was responsible.

Much of the shipping of these countries was not available to the Allies.

Dutch Army Signs Its Surrender

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—The German High Command announced that the capitulation of the Dutch Army was signed at 11 a.m. to-day by the responsible Commanders-in-Chief.

Fifth Columnists

Insidious Activity In Many Capitals

LONDON, May 15.
More details have reached London of the insidious activities of fifth columnists in various parts of Europe. It is realised in competent circles that perhaps the most efficient part of these activities is the secrecy with which most elaborate arrangements are made. The authorities consequently have been absolutely in the dark.

The main objective of the columnists has been to disrupt the countries in which they operate to the full, apart from attempts to seize various vital points including telephone exchanges, however small, and wireless and power stations. There has been actual sabotage on well-ordered plans and the aim of the fifth columnists generally is demoralisation of public opinion.

Use has been made of the political parties opposed to the existing regime and minority movements—a practice adopted for instance in Yugoslavia.

It is also known that refugees were planted in various countries and even made of long side refugees whose relations remain in Germany or German-occupied territory.

Dutch circles here add that the Dutch killed or took prisoner most of the fifth columnists living in Holland, but they were unable to cope with the ceaseless stream of new recruits. The Dutch had to withdraw a large force of their soldiers to deal with the parachute troops as it was beyond Police power to do so.

The fifth columnists afforded paratroopers tremendous help. This is not surprising when it is stated that over 60,000 Germans were living in Holland.—Reuter.

MASS ARMADAS IN THE AIR

FROM PAGE ONE

day, R.A.F. guards had to shield him from the anger of the villagers.

50 Planes in Action
LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—The Air Ministry announced that in the Allied air attack in the Sedan area yesterday, several pontoon bridges at the crossings of the Meuse were destroyed.

Later over 150 Allied aircraft attacked the crossings and the main lines of advancing reinforcements. Four bridges were destroyed, tank and troops concentrations were broken up and roads were blocked.

The German advance in the Sedan area was halted by this operation and the French were enabled to launch a vigorous counter-attack.

Throughout the day, extensive bombing operations were also carried out on other parts of the battle front. Considerable damage was inflicted on the enemy and enemy fighters were accounted for.

Night Bombing Raids
During the night bombing raids were carried out in Germany on the enemy's lines of communication.

Apart from the operation in the Sedan area, where success could not have been achieved without casualties being sustained, the balance of air-raid losses remains heavily in the Allied favour.

Reconnaissance patrols have flown along the Dutch coast where many wrecked aircraft are seen on beaches and fields round The Hague.

New War Cabinet For Australia?

CANBERRA, May 16 (Reuter).—Mr. R. G. Menzies, the Prime Minister, told the Australian House of Representatives yesterday that the formation of an Imperial War Cabinet was under consideration.

The Government speaker urged the formation of a national government, but the motion was talked out.

Mr. Menzies said he was willing to work with a National Government, but Mr. John Curtin, Labour Opposition leader, said that he did not see any practical necessity for this change.

NAZI THREAT TO BRUSSELS

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—The German High Command announces that it no longer recognises Brussels as an open town.

FREE EDUCATION Squatters' Children To Have Own Schools

It is learned that steps will be taken shortly to erect two schools in the Tai Hang and Ngautukok squatters' camps for the children there.

It will be recalled that the Medical authorities have received a donation of \$500 for the construction of temporary schools in the Tai Hang Camp, and equipment for them, from the Hongkong Red Swastika Society. The Society also undertook to pay the salaries of five teachers at Tai Hang Camp and three at Ngautukok Camp for a period of six months.

It was revealed yesterday that the 2,000 inmates of the Tai Hang Camp, and the 500 housed in the Ngautukok Camp are living in well-ordered and spaced huts, and appreciate the education facilities offered to their children.

DESTROYER BEACHED

Damaged In Raid Off Holland

LONDON, May 15 (UP).—The British destroyer H.M.S. Valentine has been damaged in an air attack off the Dutch coast and has been beached, according to an Admiralty communiqué.

The Admiralty denies other German claims to having sunk British warships.

"No British warships have been sunk or set afire, or seriously damaged since the invasion of the low countries," except H.M. submarine Seal," the Admiralty announcement said.

Details of casualties in H.M.S. Valentine have not yet been received but they are believed to be slight.

ALLIES DIG IN

FROM PAGE ONE

third and one-quarter respectively of the enemy's losses.

Violent Tank Attacks
PARIS, May 16 (Reuter).—An official communiqué issued to-day states that at several points from Antwerp to north west of Namur there have been violent enemy tank attacks on the British, French and Belgian troops.

All these attacks were repulsed. Between Meuse and Namur, on the Meuse, the enemy have succeeded in crossing the river at several points and fighting continues.

In the neighbourhood of Sedan, where the enemy have made some progress, counter-attacks with tanks, supported by aerial bombardments, are taking place.

Further east there has been artillery action.

The Allied aircraft continued reconnaissance flights.

The fighters intervened notably to protect the missions of our bombers. During the engagements, 11 enemy aircraft were shot down.

Counter-Attack Succeeds
PARIS, May 16 (Reuter).—While it is stated here that the Germans yesterday succeeded in crossing the Meuse at several points north of Dinant and south of Sedan, it is added that Allied counter-attacks, strongly supported by the air force, threw back part of the attackers into the river with enormous losses.

Position Explained
LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—Competent military circles in London state that the Allied left flank in Belgium will now be resting on the bastion of Antwerp and the River Scheldt.

They state that in the south the Allies are holding a position covering Brussels, and attacks, which are heavy in some places, are developing.

The most serious fighting is at Sedan, where the Germans have crossed the river and are in possession of a portion of the defensive zone thereabout.

It is denied that the Maginot Line is turned or broken. Sedan does not form part of the Maginot Line. It is understood that Zealand is still in our hands.

Belgians Not Discouraged
BRUSSELS, May 15 (Reuter).—A Government proclamation says: "The defeat of our northern neighbours will not discourage us. Our army, supported by our British and French allies, is stubbornly resisting."

"Belgium cannot be defeated." It is stated that the Government has not left the capital, where the Allied Embassies also remain.

ALLIED TROOPS HOLD THEIR OWN

have yet to meet the main defences. The French have consolidated their position by counter-attacking and driving some of the Germans into the river.

Five-Mile Salient

The counter attack, however, was not completely successful and thus a five-mile salient remains.

Fighting is still in progress but if the position does not change the enemy is in a not too favourable position with their forces massed with the river right at their backs.

A French spokesman said that all the necessary units were in this sector.

Nazis Admit Difficulties
LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—A warning against "exaggerated hopes" following the successes, announced in to-day's German High Command communiqué, was given by the German official wireless to-night.

"These successes are not yet decisive," said the announcement. "However, with Holland's capitulation the German Army has come almost to the very gates of Britain which can now be reached by our war planes in barely an hour."

Roosevelt's Tour Postponed

WASHINGTON, May 15 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt, who had intended to go to North Carolina and the Mississippi after Congress adjourns in June, has announced that the plan is provisionally suspended owing to the European situation.

OTTAWA, May 16 (Reuter).—The Supreme Court of Ontario has granted an application by the Provincial Attorney General to declare the Communist Party as an illegal organisation.

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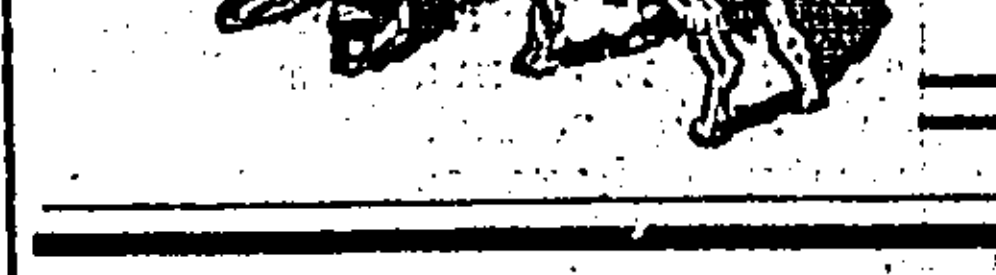
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Neutrality Or Non-Belligerency?

Reserved Attitude By Cordell Hull

WASHINGTON, May 16 (Reuter).—The Argentine Foreign Minister's proposal to turn Pan-American neutrality into "non-belligerency" was discussed to-day by Dr. Espil, the Argentine Ambassador, and Mr. Sumner Welles.

It is understood that Mr. Sumner Welles was most reserved and expressed a desire to have more time to study the proposal.

It is pointed out that United States neutrality is a matter determined by the Congress, and it is most difficult for President Roosevelt to partake in any discussion on a new aspect of neutrality without considering the question of "neutrality legislation" by Congress.

The Argentine proposal, nevertheless, is attracting great attention here.

HOW THE HAGUE CAPITULATED

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—A German mechanised column entered The Hague about 5.30 a.m. according to a message from Hilversum.

It is stated that the inhabitants were awakened about 5 a.m. by low flying aircraft.

Half an hour later German troops were taking up positions in the Lange Voochout near Parliament Buildings in the centre of the city.

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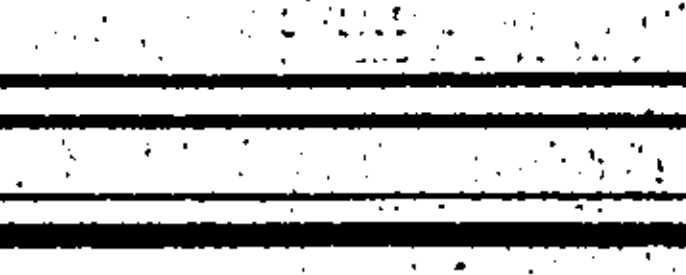
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SPORTS NEWS FROM HOME

Tennis Emergency Committee Refuse Tournament Suggestions

Baseball Postponed By Weather

NEW YORK, May 15 (UP).—All games in the American Baseball League were postponed today owing to bad weather. Games in the National League were:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	2	8	4
New York	3	7	0
St. Louis	3	11	2
Philadelphia	6	9	1
Cincinnati	5	8	1
Brooklyn	2	5	1
Chicago	2	7	3
Boston	0	2	4

(French pitched for the Cubs).

League Tennis

Jewish Club Overwhelmed By Police

FIVE MATCHES were played yesterday in the opening programme for the "C" Division of the Lawn Tennis League. South China A.A. trounced the Club de Recreo by 8 sets to 1, while the Jewish Club, making their debut in league tennis, were overwhelmed 9-0 by the Police.

The scores were:
RECREO v SOUTH CHINA
Recreo lost to South China 1-8.
F. Fonseca and M. A. Guller lost to H. K. Ho and N. K. W. 3-6; lost to W. S. Lee and H. C. Kwok 3-6; lost to C. L. Lau and T. K. Wong 0-5.
C. A. Marques and J. A. Soares lost to Ho and W. 0-5; lost to Lee and Kwok 2-6; lost to Lau and Wong 0-5.
H. M. Soares and L. G. Gosano lost to Ho and W. 0-5; lost to Lee and Kwok 1-6; lost to Lau and Wong 0-5.
KOWLOON INDIANS v. C.D.A.
K.I.T.C. beat C.D.A. 6-1.
S. A. Hussain and S. A. Hussain beat C. H. Fowler and B. L. Bickford 6-1; beat T. Smith and L. Storey 6-1.
F. Khan and H. M. Singh beat Fowler and Bickford 6-3; beat Fowler and Broch 6-4; beat Smith and Storey 6-4.
M. S. Hussain and G. Singh beat Fowler and Bickford 6-4; beat Fowler and Broch 6-4; lost to Smith and Storey 6-4.
KOWLOON v. UNIVERSITY
Kowloon beat University 7-1.
D. Hung and L. A. Anderson beat W. K. Y. Tam and T. S. Wang 6-3; beat S. Y. and S. L. Yung 6-4.
P. W. W. Smith and S. L. Yung beat Tam and Wong 6-4; beat Lu and Yung 6-2.
E. Zulaw and H. Lee lost to Tam and Wong 3-6; lost to Yung and Yung 3-6.
The University forfeited three games.
ARMY v. RECREO
Army lost to Recreo 4-6.
D. Adam and A. Murray lost to O. A. and H. A. Noronha 3-6; lost to A. F. Goncalves and A. Noronha 2-6.
With A. M. Silva and H. A. Marques 0-6.
H. Boeck and A. Martin lost to Noronha 2-6; lost to Goncalves and Noronha 4-6; lost to Silva and Marques 3-6.
J. Emberson and S. J. Duffield beat Noronha 6-2; lost to Goncalves and Noronha 6-2; beat Silva and Marques 6-3.
JEWISH CLUB v. POLICE
Jewish Club lost to Police 0-9.
A. R. Poliak and M. Talon lost to Brown and Pile 0-5; lost to Major and Smith 3-6; lost to Morrison and Howlett 4-6.
H. B. Joseph and Hamler lost to Brown and Pile 0-5; lost to Major and Smith 1-6; lost to Morrison and Howlett 1-6.
H. B. Joseph and Hamler lost to Brown and Pile 0-5; lost to Major and Smith 1-6; lost to Morrison and Howlett 1-6.
CHINESE v. KOWLOON
Chinese beat Kowloon 7-1.

Boxing Board's Ultimatum: Hope For The Golf Pro.

LONDON, May.—There appears to be a storm brewing in the lawn tennis world. The cause of all the trouble is the inexplicable manner in which the Emergency Committee, which has been acting for the Lawn Tennis Association since the outbreak of the war, is functioning.

All open events have been banned, and the suggestion for a substitute "Wimbledon" has been ignored, and there is a wide-spread feeling, voiced in no uncertain terms in the Press, that a county competition might be organised on a regional basis, and that some of the more popular tournaments might be staged in a modified form.

A great many tennis clubs and most of the county associations have been very badly hit financially as a result of the war, and it seems, from all that the Club secretaries are reported to have said, that there is nothing being done about the situation.

The Council of the L.T.A. has not met since the war began, its task having been taken over by the emergency committee, who so far have shown a totalitarian method of things which seems to be to do nothing in particular, and do it very well.

There is a strong feeling that the Council, the official body elected by the Clubs to preside over the games, should fulfil their obligations and not pass them on to any emergency committee.

Mr. C. Wright, representative for Cambridge, on the Council, is determined that the financial question must be considered in all its aspects, and he and some of his fellows on the Council, the majority of whom have shown themselves to be in favour of an immediate meeting, propose to convene one by requisition under standing orders.

THE status of the professional tennis player in France has been suspended for the duration of the war, according to a decision taken by the council of the French Lawn Tennis Federation.

The following resolution was adopted, two of the 49 members present abstaining:

"During the period of hostilities, all professional players mobilised in the French Army, who are not continuing to practice their profession as player or paid tennis coach, will be qualified to take part in all matches arranged by the French L.T.F."

Mr. Pierre Gillou was re-elected President of the Federation, and the famous player, Jean Borotra, was elected one of the vice-presidents.

FOR taking part in unlicensed tournament promoted by Mr. Sydney Hulls, he, together with the boxers, their managers and the referees had their licences withdrawn some while ago by the British Board of Boxing Control, and the Stewards of the B.B.B.C. have

now given those men until June 1 to apply for re-instatement.

The Board's decision is the outcome of a deposition of managers who called on the Stewards on March 20. They inquired into their position as the consequence of the resignation of Mr. Hulls and Mr. Solomons, the manager of Eric Boon, the lightweight champion.

Since then, Boon, in spite of his manager's stand against the controlling authorities, withdrew from a contest with Jack "Kid" Berg under Mr. Hulls' promotion, rather than place his life in jeopardy.

It is possible, therefore, that the boxing rebellion with its avowed intention of securing a reorganisation of the control of the sport will yet end in a reasonable compromise. The compromise, however, has not been extended in the case of Mr. Solomons.

The Board, in their official statement, say that with regard to the case of Mr. Solomons they will "under no consideration or condition accept or discuss any application" on his part.

ALTHOUGH the plight of the golf professional is desperate, it is not hopeless, and with the advent of longer days and warmer weather a partial revival of the game may be expected. This is the opinion of J. H. Taylor, five times Open Champion.

"The present position as far as golf professionals are concerned is more desperate than I have ever known it over a period of fifty years," declared Taylor.

"All over the country there has been nothing doing since Christmas, and frankly I do not know how the vast majority of professionals are making ends meet. The Professional Golfers' Association have a benevolent fund which fortunately is in a prosperous condition and can be used to relieve necessitous cases, but such means will not be available for ever."

"With the arrival of spring we can hope for a revival of some kind and it is encouraging to reflect that many more people are playing golf now than there were during the 1914-18 war."

"I believe a resumption of competitive golf on a small scale will help. We cannot expect to have championships or big tournaments, but a move is being made to get the Alliances going again and in this way amateurs can be encouraged to play more golf the professionals



FEMININE TOUCH — Charming wife of Arturo Godoy, hard-fighting Chilean, attends his injured face after bout with Champion Joe Louis, in New York. Louis retained title.

Mike Jacobs Sued By Braddock's Manager \$104,000 Suit For Alleged Breach Of Contract

NEW YORK.—James J. Braddock didn't get a 10 per cent. interest in Joe Louis, as reported, in return for giving the Negro the opportunity to win the title in Chicago, June 22, 1937.

Week-end Lawn Bowls League Teams

The following teams have been selected for lawn bowls league matches this week-end:

CLUB DE RECREO

team v. Kowloon B.G.C.

(away).

L. F. Xavier, F. X. Soares, R. F. Luz and H. A. Alves.

L. J. Silva, C. M. Silva, J. V. Ribeiro and F. X. Silva.

J. A. Luz, C. E. Marques, F. V. Ribeiro and C. G. Silva.

team v. Cralgengower

(away).

C. C. Pereira, D. C. Alves, A. P. Guterres and B. Basto.

F. A. Machado, C. H. Basto, C. A. Lopes and J. J. Basto.

C. F. Vas, J. C. Remedios, C. Roza Pereira and J. E. Noronha.

team v. Kowloon C. C.

(home).

M. Alarcon, A. F. Noronha, A. M. Rodrigues and O. P. Remedios.

P. M. N. da Silva, J. A. Remedios, C. M. Alves and P. Yvanovich.

F. A. Xavier, A. P. Pereira, E. M. Remedios and E. Sousa.

INDIAN R.C.

1st team v. Kowloon Docks R. C.

(away).

J. Hoosen, A. Bakar, A. R. Minu and A. K. Minu.

A. K. Sufiad, A. M. Rumjahn, D. M. Khan and M. R. Abbas.

Madar and A. R. Dallah.

3rd team v. Hongkong Electric R. C.

(home).

A. S. Sufiad, U. A. Rumjahn, A. G. Sufiad and M. Y. Adal.

S. Yusuf, R. Nazarin, A. H. Madar and A. M. Wahab.

M. Hassan, S. A. R. Bux, K. M. Rumjahn and S. M. Rumjahn.

CIVIL SERVICE C.C.

1st team v. Kowloon C. C.

(home).

A. Steven, J. W. Deakin, A. W. Grinnitt and F. J. Jones.

M. E. Parvly, W. J. Burling, M. N. Rakusen and H. E. Strange.

J. Gellatly, J. Hollidge, L. A. Collyer and J. F. McGowan.

2nd team v. Talkoo R. C.

(away).

J. H. Carr, P. D. Crawley, C. J. Walker and S. Eccleshall.

A. F. Shepherd, H. F. Harper, H. Lord and C. Strange.

E. Kirmon, H. Parrott, R. R. Wood and A. B. Allan.

will reap a certain amount of benefit.

"Obviously a return to peace-time conditions is impossible, but the average professional now sitting idle in his shop waiting for non-existent trade will be grateful if he can get enough to keep things going."

"Many golf clubs also must be affected in these difficult times and they too will appreciate a partial revival of competitive golf."

JULES Ladoumague, former world record holder for 1,500 metres and the kilometre is to return to the track for a British v. French army athletes match this summer. He is 33.

Sydney Wooderson, world mile record holder, is undergoing treatment for an injured foot and will be unable to compete in races for a month.

Scottish Football Results

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—The following were the results of regional soccer matches played in Scotland to-day:

WESTERN

Kilmarnock 3 Rangers 1

Motherwell 0 Partick 1

Athletics In England Despite War

LONDON, May 10 (Reuter).—Although the Amateur Athletic Association will not promote senior championships this year—not even indoor events—efforts are being made to continue the development of young athletes and provide open competitions.

Southern Junior Championships, with some open scratch races, are to be decided at Chelwick on June 22, and it is hoped to hold the A.A.A. Junior Championships on July 13.

An open meeting will be staged at White City, London, on August Bank Holiday August 5, in aid of war charities, and the Association will endeavour to promote a number of matches during the season.

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JAMES CAGNEY
PAT O'BRIEN
GEORGE BRENT

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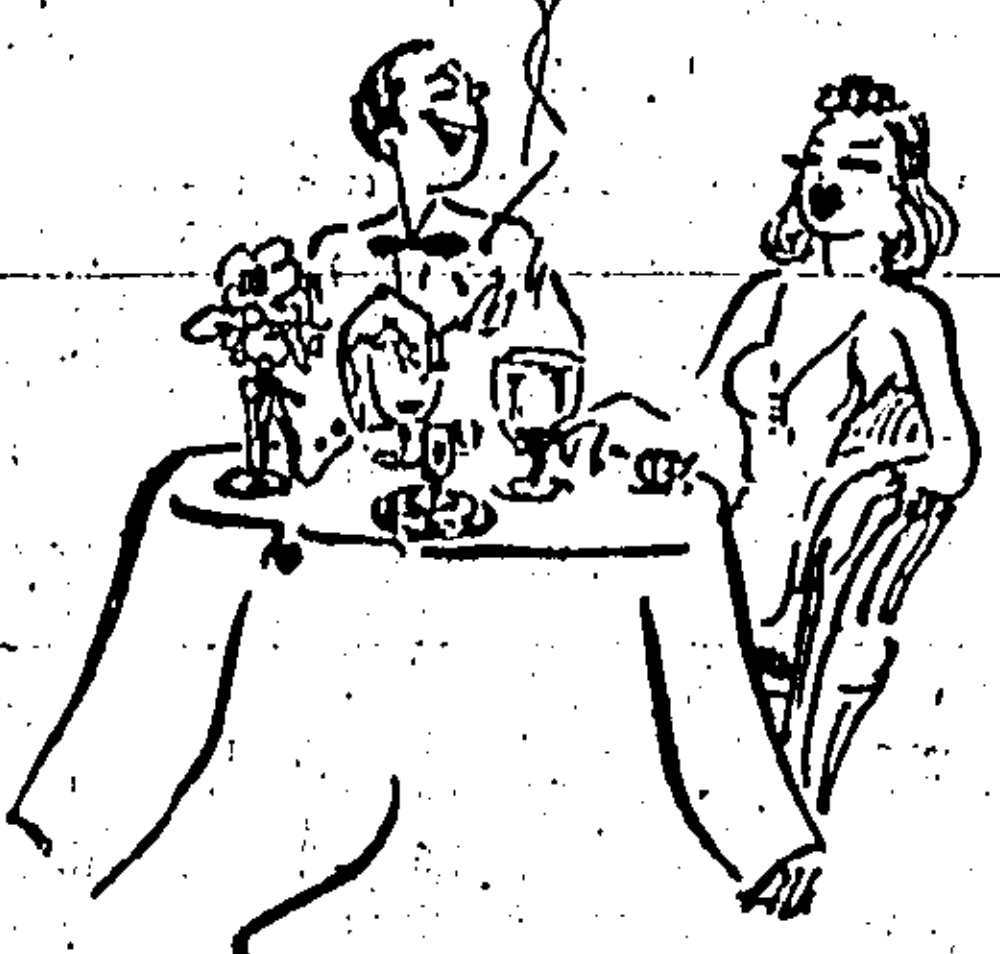
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To Have On Your Side... In A Fight!

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as Private Plunkett

PAT O'BRIEN
as Father Duffy

GEORGE BRENT
as "Wild Bill" Donovan

THE FIGHTING 69TH

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Based on a Play by Frank Wright and the Novel "The Passion of Juarez" by Beniamin H. H. Hall
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LATE NEWS

NAZI BREAK THROUGH Tanks Get Behind French Lines

OPERATING FROM the salient which they have formed on the left bank of the Meuse, which they succeeded in crossing after the fall of Sedan, the Germans have now succeeded in breaking through the French lines at three points between Sedan and the Luxembourg frontier. The break through was effected by heavy mechanised units, says "Reuter."

After effecting a bridgehead across the Meuse River near Sedan the Germans lost no time in bringing out fanwise in all directions, causing a general melee which lasted throughout the day behind the front lines.

The tanks which broke through the French lines immediately spread out fanwise in all directions, causing a general melee which lasted throughout the day behind the front lines.

As French tanks counter-attacked, French infantry succeeded in closing the breach in the front line trenches after German mechanised units had disappeared to the rear.

Enemy infantry which had attempted to follow up the break through by the mechanised units were met with unexpected fire from the trenches which they had presumed would be deserted.

A terrific hand-to-hand battle, in which both the French and the Germans used their bayonets, has ensued.

Meanwhile, there is no information available regarding the fate of the large number of German tanks which are now to the rear of the French front lines.

But, says "Reuter," the German attack has changed the war of position behind France's fortified positions between Luxembourg and Sedan into a war of movement.

Enemy attacks are now taking the form of spearhead drives by the tank corps in an effort to penetrate the lines, with the infantry following in an attempt to mop up after the tanks have moved on.

This change in the character of the war, as was announced in Paris last night, has involved the re-organisation of French dispositions. The High Command has already carried out this re-disposition of forces.

A French war communiqué describes the Battle of the Meuse, which is taking place along a front extending from Namur to Sedan, as "a great hurricane."

The enemy, hurling formidable forces like the battle, is attacking along the entire 40-mile front.

The attack is more on the lines of the Polish campaign than those of 1914.

The Germans are using relatively little artillery, but are pushing forward at great speed with armoured and motorised columns.

In support of their land operations, they are employing an enormous mass of aircraft, which are continually bombing and machine-gunning the French infantry.

At certain points where the Germans succeeded in breaking through south of Sedan, the French infantry were simply overwhelmed by the mass of mechanised units employed by the invaders.

Americans Rushing Out Of Italy

ROME, May 15 (Reuter).—All American ships leaving Italy are fully booked, mostly by American refugees from Holland and Belgium.

Ministerial Appointments

Premier Issues A Further List

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—Further ministerial appointments announced tonight include:

Sir Donald Somervell.—Attorney General.
Sir William Jowitt.—Solicitor-General.
Viscount Cranborne.—Paymaster General.
Mr. R. A. Butler.—Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
Mr. G. H. Shakespeare.—Under-Secretary for the Dominions.
Mr. G. H. Hall.—Under-Secretary for the Colonies.
Mr. Harcourt Johnstone.—Secretary for Overseas Trade.
Sir Walter Womersley.—Minister for Pensions.
Mr. W. S. Morrison.—Postmaster General.
Mr. T. M. Cooper.—Lord Advocate.
Capt. H. F. C. Crookshank.—Financial Secretary to the Treasury.
Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd.—Secretary for Petroleum.
Capt. A. U. M. Hudson.—Civil Lord of the Admiralty.
Parliamentary Secretaries
The following Parliamentary Secretaries are appointed:
Mr. James Ede.—Education.
Capt. H. Macmillan.—Supply.
Mr. T. Williams.—Agriculture.
Mr. Robert Boothby.—Food.
Col. J. J. Llewellyn.—Aircraft Production.
Mr. William Mabane.—Home Security.
Capt. Harold Balfour.—Air.
Major Gwynn Lloyd.—Board of Trade.
Sir Arthur Satter.—Shipping.
Miss Florence Horsburgh.—Health.

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WHITEAWAY'S

Belgium's Second Line of Defence Holds Up German Offensive

ALLIES DIG IN AS INVADERS RAZE HISTORIC CATHEDRAL CITY

Serious Situation Develops In Sedan Area

GERMANS PIERCE FRENCH DEFENCES

OPERATING FROM THE SALIENT WHICH THEY HAVE FORMED ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE MEUSE, WHICH THEY HAVE SUCCEEDED IN CROSSING AFTER THE FALL OF SEDAN, THE GERMANS HAVE NOW SUCCEEDED IN BREAKING THROUGH THE FRENCH LINES AT THREE POINTS BETWEEN SEDAN AND THE LUXEMBOURG FRONTIER.

THE BREAK THROUGH WAS EFFECTED BY HEAVY MECHANISED UNITS, SAYS "REUTER."

After effecting a bridgehead across the Meuse River near Sedan the Germans lost no time in bringing hundreds of heavy tanks across the river by pontoon bridges which they quickly erected.

The tanks which broke through the French lines immediately spread out fanwise in all directions, causing a general melee which lasted throughout the day

ITALY PREPARES FOR WAR: POPE IS DESPONDENT

ITALY HAS CARRIED out a test Mobilisation of all transport facilities, says "Reuter."

The Vatican City has advised British and French students who are now studying there to return to their countries, says "Domei."

"United Press" reports that His Holiness the Pope is in a despondent mood.

In a public audience to-day, His Holiness deplored the extension of the European conflict, which he blamed on the "new

Liege Forts Hold Out

Terrible Toll Of
Civilian Life

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BRUSSELS, May 16 (UP).—Although surrounded on all sides by the Germans, several of the fortresses at Liege are still holding out.

They have been completely isolated since Saturday.

Owing to the bombardment from these forts, the Germans have been unable to complete the occupation of the city itself.

German Claim

A German communiqué claims that a large force of French troops has been isolated north-east of Namur. It adds that eighty British soldiers have been taken prisoner west of Metz.

Over 2,000 prisoners were taken in Liege. A large proportion of the civilian population, the German communiqué adds, was killed or wounded in the aerial attacks on the city, but the Germans blame the Belgians for resisting.

No Dutch Oil For Nazis

LONDON, May 16 (British Wireless).—The majority of ships of the Dutch Navy, which have left Holland, are now either in the North Sea or in British ports.

On the other hand, a considerable amount of Dutch army material must have fallen into German hands.

It is understood that much of the considerable supply of petrol in Holland has been destroyed.

On Tuesday, the important oil tanks in Flushing were still burning.

Nazis Attack Italian Ship

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—German aircraft this afternoon attacked the Italian steamer Foscolo.

The attack was made off the Dutch coast. The ship had sailed from Antwerp.

The Foscolo sent out an SOS, stating that she had been bombed and was sinking.

A wful Dutch Losses

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

PARIS, May 15 (UP).—

Twenty-five per cent. of the Dutch army and 80 per cent.

of the Royal Guard were killed in action, according to a statement made to the press

by the Dutch Foreign Minister.

Holland signed the terms of its surrender at 11 a.m.

this morning, according to a report from the German

Command.

The agreement was signed by the Commanders-in-Chief of the German army and the Dutch army and navy.

Lost 100,000 Men

PARIS, May 15 (Reuter).—Dr. E. N. van Kleffens, the Dutch Foreign Minister, stated this afternoon that

400,000 men were lost in the fighting. Dr. van Kleffens insisted that "neither the Government nor the country has capitulated."

Still At War

He said that the Netherlands continued to be at war with Germany.

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

CIVILIAN POPULACE EVACUATE BORDER

Germans Concentrating Along Swiss Frontier

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, May 15 (UP).—According to a Press Association despatch, the Nazi armies "continue to concentrate on the Swiss frontier."

A Paris report says that rail traffic both for passengers and freight between Switzerland and Germany has been suspended in both directions.

From Rome comes the report that the Swiss Minister to-day lodged a protest against the insults by Fascist youths who pasted anti-British posters on the Swiss Legation walls.

Evacuation of the civilian population of the border cities of Zurich, Berne and Basle begun to-day. The police are examining all refugee cars due to rumours of "fifth column" activities.

Swiss Watching Anxiously

BERNE, May 16 (Reuter).—The University of Berne has been provisionally closed for a fortnight and the students who have not been mobilised

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

CANAL FORTIFICATIONS COMPLETELY ABANDONED FOR STRATEGIC REASONS

By RICHARD McMILLAN
(UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

WITH THE B.E.F. IN BELGIUM, MAY 16 (UP).—LOUVAIN, THE HISTORIC CATHEDRAL CITY MIDWAY BETWEEN LIEGE AND BRUSSELS, IS BEING METHODICALLY AND RUTHLESSLY RAZED TO THE GROUND IN A GREAT GERMAN AERIAL BOMBARDMENT.

It is only fifteen miles from Brussels and the Germans are apparently attempting to clear the city of all inhabitants—civilians and soldiers alike—in order to pave the way for an advance on the capital for German mechanised units.

CARNAGE IN LOUVAIN

The bombing of Louvain transcends the carnage that took place in the historic Belgian city just over twenty-five years ago, when it was wrecked by German shells.

In the present bombardment, the Germans are apparently deliberately attempting to utterly destroy the city, for high explosive and incendiary bombs are dropping indiscriminately in all quarters.

The main Allied army has now dug in along Belgium's second line of defences, and all preparations are now complete to meet the whirlwind German offensive.

NAMUR FORTS INTACT

Despite the heavy odds, the British, French and Belgian air forces are ruthlessly bombing and machine-gunning the pontoon bridges which the Germans have

set across the Meuse River between Liege and Namur.

There has been increased German pressure east of Antwerp and Louvain, but all forts in Antwerp and Namur are intact.

Some of the fortifications around Liege are still holding out, despite the fact that they have been completely isolated and surrounded since Saturday.

The Belgians have apparently completely abandoned the Albert Canal fortifications, which were the original first line of defence and which were compromised immediately after the invasion when the Germans succeeded in effecting a crossing near Liege.

In France, large numbers of British and French divisions have been pushed into the Sedan area, where the Germans are attempting to widen and deepen their thrust across the Meuse.

The Germans who have succeeded in crossing the Meuse at Sedan by their two pontoon bridges (the bridges were destroyed on Friday) are in danger if the Allied succeed in destroying their meagre line of communication.

In addition to Allied reinforcements, the Germans are rushing up heavy reinforcements through Luxembourg, and it appears that a major battle is imminent in this sector of France's frontier defences.

Five Miles Past Sedan

PARIS, May 16 (Reuter).—A War Ministry spokesman here to-day said that in northern Belgium the situation was favourable and all was calm east of Chiers.

A great battle, he said, was raging on the Meuse, where the Germans crossed the river south of Sedan and now hold salient points about five miles deep.

They have also crossed the Meuse at two or three points north of Dinant, where they have succeeded in making small bridgeheads.

All these crossings have been held by the French.

The situation, he said, was grave but added that the battle may last for days.

He said that the British and French air forces had obtained magnificent results. Their losses had been one.

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

MASS AIR BATTLES CONTINUE

Armadas Take To
Air In Great Duels

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—Smashing under the lightning British air attack on German troops thrusting into the north-east corner of France yesterday when scores of British dive-bombers "plastered" the German advance to bring it to an early standstill, the German Air Force made a savage reply to-day.

"Reuter's" special correspondent with the R.A.F. in France says that wave after wave of Nazi bombers swept over the area of the British aerodromes, and the explosions of salvos of heavy bombs have been heard every hour or so since two o'clock in the morning.

Small groups of fighters, still "kicking on the heels" despite the terrific strain on the handful of pilots flying them continuously since last Friday, engaged the raiders.

13 Machines Downed

By 6.30 p.m. they had bagged two Dorniers and eleven Messerschmitt 110's the cannon-firing fighters which were escorting the bombers.

Anti-aircraft fire is stated to have accounted for four other enemy aircraft.

A German air gunner, who baled out of a crashing Dornier, landed in a village where 16 civilians, mostly women, were killed by bombs yesterday.

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

HUNGARIANS MOBILISE

Two Army Corps Are
Called Up

BUDAPEST, May 16 (Reuter).—The mobilisation of two Hungarian Army Corps is announced to-day.

It has been officially stated that this cannot be regarded as any threat to peace.

The mobilisation is for the purpose of training men from the territories recently incorporated in Hungary.

These men have not been mobilised in the Hungarian Army.

A few motorised and cavalry brigades have also been mobilised for the same purpose.

See Back Page For
Further Late News

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POST OFFICE

Small Packet Post to all countries is suspended.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mail are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day. When mails are advertised to close after 5 p.m., Registered and Parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m.

INWARD MAILS

Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service" London date 8th May.
Canton May 10.
Japan and Shanghai May 10.
Shanghai May 10.
Shanghai May 10.
Shanghai May 10.
Canton May 17.
Hainan May 17.
Hainan May 17.
Straits and Manila May 17.
U.S.A., Honolulu and Japan (San Francisco date, 23rd April) May 18.
Shanghai and Amoy May 18.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service" London date 11th May.
Japan May 19.
Shanghai and Amoy May 19.
Hainan and Hainan May 20.
Manila May 20.
Manila May 20.
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service" San Francisco date, 14th May.
Air Mail by "Air France Direct Service" Paris date, 15th May.
May 22.

OUTWARD MAILS

Thursday, May 16
Swatow 1 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America via Vancouver B.C. (Parcels for Canada only) 1 p.m.
K.P.O. May 16, 4 p.m.
Reg. May 16, 5 p.m.
Ord. May 16, 6:30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Parcels May 16, 4 p.m.
Reg. May 16, 5 p.m.
Ord. May 16, 7 p.m.
Fort Bayard 7:00 p.m.
Straits 7 p.m.
Friday, May 17
Parcels only for Tientsin Noon.
Shanghai 2:30 p.m.
Amoy 3:30 p.m.
U.S.A., Central and South America and Canada via San Francisco (No Parcels for Canada)
G.P.O. & K.P.O.
Parcels May 17, 5 p.m.
Reg. May 18, 9:15 a.m.
Ord. May 18, 10 a.m.
Saturday, May 18
Canton 7:15 a.m.
Dairen and Parcels only for Tientsin 8:30 a.m.
Shanghai Noon.
Straits, Ceylon, India, and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles and London Parcels
G.P.O. & K.P.O.
Parcels May 18, 3 p.m.
Reg. May 18, 5 p.m.
Ord. May 18, 5:30 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"
G.P.O. & K.P.O.
Reg. May 18, 5 p.m.
Ord. May 18, 5:30 p.m.
Sunday, May 19
Shanghai 9 a.m.
Monday, May 20
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa 9:30 a.m.
Parcels only for Hainan Noon.
Shanghai 12:30 p.m.
Hainan 2 p.m.
Amoy 7 p.m.
Fort Bayard, and Hainan 7:00 p.m.
U.S.A., Central and South America and Canada via San Francisco (No Parcels for Canada)
G.P.O. & K.P.O.
Parcels May 20, 5:00 p.m.
Reg. May 21, 9:15 a.m.
Ord. May 21, 10:00 a.m.
Tuesday, May 21
Straits and Ceylon
Parcels May 21, 9:30 a.m.
Letters May 21, 10:30 a.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service" London date, 29th May.
K.P.O.
Reg. May 21, 5 p.m.
Ord. May 21, 5:30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg. May 21, 5 p.m.
Ord. May 21, 7 p.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER

(Extreme-Orient) S.A.,

Under general licence No. 10 granted by the United States Government the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger (Extreme-Orient) S.A. is now authorized to dispose freely of all its assets in the United States and therefore to carry on business as usual with the United States of America.

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NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers,
Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders

The Fifty-Ninth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Wednesday, the 22nd May, 1940, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1939.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th May to the 22nd May, 1940, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1940.

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 20th day of May, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at To Kwa Wan, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Ann. Rent	Upset Price
1	Kowloon Island Lot No. 4272	As per plan.	About 14,750	\$ 204	\$ 11,035

"RETREAT" AT H.K.C.C.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Northcote were the guests of the 2nd Bn. The Royal Scots at the "Retreat" held by the Regiment on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground yesterday. Major-General A. E. Cassatt, G.O.C., China Command, was also among the many distinguished guests present. The full Band and Pipes of the Battalion participated in the ceremonial uniforms under Drum-Major Fielding. Large crowds gathered outside the ground, to watch the ceremony.

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 20th day of May, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Argyle Street, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Ann. Rent	Upset Price
1	Argyle Street, adjoining Kowloon Island Lot No. 4272	As per plan.	About 12,000	\$ 138	\$ 9,600

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 20th day of May, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Cheung Sha Wan, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Ann. Rent	Upset Price
2	New Kowloon Island Lot No. 4282	As per plan.	About 14,750	\$ 204	\$ 11,035

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'VIKINGS' ROW TO BRITAIN

320 MILES IN Dinghy

FOUR Norwegian naval ratings, who rowed and sailed 320 miles across the North Sea in a 12ft. dinghy to escape the Nazis and fight with the Allies, reached a north-east coast port—not even fired.

They made the journey in 68 hours at an average speed of five land miles an hour.

But for the objections of their skipper they would have sailed in comfort in a naval minesweeper-patrol boat. But the skipper refused to escape to Britain, and is believed to have been captured by German troops.

The men were described by the crew of a fishing boat which finally towed them into harbour as "magnificent fellows—real Vikings." They are Karl Kanaas, Gunuls Sønberg, Sigurd Martinussen, and Knut Larsen. This is the story as told by Kanaas:

Muffled Oars

"We were members of the crew of 18 of a Norwegian patrol boat—minesweeper, anchored on Monday last in a fjord."

"We heard the Germans were coming. The captain refused to sail when we asked him to set out for Britain at once."

"We moved quietly round the ship, getting what provisions we could, and towed them in the ship's 12ft. dinghy."

"Then at midnight we pushed off. Our rowlocks were muffled. We avoided making any splash with the oars. We slid down the fjord to the sea without being seen."

"We were astounded at the speed we made in such a tiny boat. Not one other vessel did we see. No one on board had any navigational knowledge. We just headed south-west for Britain."

Holland's Action

Varied Opinions Given In World Capitals

Paris, May 15.

A call for calm, courage and confidence is the keynote of the comment in the newspapers.

Germany is striking all and the fight will be hard and terrible, but we must be patient and not draw hasty conclusions from any one of the news items, whether favourable or unfavourable," writes the *Figaro's* diplomatic correspondent.

The military correspondent of *Le Petit Parisien* says the fighting from Friday to Monday brought only the advance guards face to face. At some point on the 400-mile front the enemy might break through, but there was no position from which he could not be driven out—*Reuter*.

Threat To England

Rome, May 15.

All the newspapers feature what is described as Holland's capitulation.

"The most important development in the war is the direct threat to the heart of England, following the German occupation of the Dutch coast," writes the *Messenger*.

"Following the disappearance of Holland from the map, all that remains of the Netherlands Empire is the Dutch East Indies," says *Popolo di Roma*. "Obviously this headless body can have no more vitality. It is not impossible that the same may happen to the British Empire, with Britain decapitated."—*Reuter*.

Sympathy In Britain

London, May 15.

Sympathy and understanding of Dutch difficulties is the dominant note of the first Press comments on the cease-fire order in Holland.

"No blame attaches to the Dutch other than the guilt all democratic peoples in Europe must share," says the *Evening Standard*. "Until the 13th, hour they were deluded by the hope that a separate salvation would be vouchsafed them."

"For Holland's great service in holding up the Germans till the British and French troops could take up positions we render her thanks," says the *Star*.

All the newspapers agree that there must be no illusion regarding the new dangers arising from German possession of Dutch ports and airfields. In typical comment the *Evening News* says that Britain's answer will be sterner determination and a fiercer effort.—*Reuter*.

SQUALUS SAILS AGAIN

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 15. (U.P.)—The U.S.S. *Squalus*, which sank a year ago off Portsmouth and was subsequently raised, was recommissioned to-day.

Survivors of the disaster stood at attention on the foredeck of the submarine during the ceremonies.

NAZI THREAT TO BRUSSELS

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—The German High Command announces that it no longer recognises Brussels as an open town.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING

T.T. London	1/2 1/2
Demand	1/2 1/2
T.T. Shanghai	3/4
T.T. Singapore	3/4
T.T. India	3/4
T.T. U.S.A.	10 1/2
T.T. Manila	30 1/2
T.T. Batavia	Nom.
T.T. Bangkok	150
T.T. Saigon	100 1/2
T.T. France	10 1/2
T.T. Switzerland	10 1/2
T.T. Australia	1/0 1/2

BUYING

4 m/s L/C London	1/3 1/4
4 m/s D/P	1/3 1/4
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	11 1/4
4 m/s France	10 1/2
30 d. India	3/4
U.S. Cross rate in London	4 1/2 1/4
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	3 3/4 1/4

H. K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS	
H.K. Banks	1,470
H.K. Banks (Lon. Reg.)	1,470
H.K. Banks (H.K. Reg.)	1,470
Chartered	1,470
Mercantile, A. & B.	1,470
Mercantile, C.	1,470
East Asia	1,470
INSURANCES	
Canton	230
Union	485
China Underwriters	85
H.K. Fire	175
SHIPPING	
Douglases	120
Steamboats	11
Indo-China P.	10
Indo-China D.	60
Shell (Bearers)	0.1/3
Waterboats	6.90
DOCKS ETC.	
Wharves	100
Docks (c. rts.)	21
Docks (x. rts.)	10 1/2
Docks (rts.)	0 1/2
Providents	4.05
Sh. Docks	43
MINING	
Kallian	10 1/2
Raubs	9.85
H.K. Mines	0.65
LANDS	
Hotels	4.35
Lands	3.04
Lands (Debtors)	100
Shai Lands	13.50
Humphreys	8
H.K. Realities	4 1/2
Chinese Estates	10 1/4
UTILITIES	
Trams	17.40
Peak Trams (old)	3
Peak Trams (new)	3
Star	63
Y. Forries	22.85
China Lights (old)	7 1/2
China Lights (new)	4.80
H.K. Electric	0.44
Macao Electric	21.10
Sandakan Lights	11 1/4
Telephones (old)	27 1/4
Telephones (new)	10.20
INDUSTRIALS	
Cold: Macg. (Ord.)	14.00
Cold: Macg. (Pref.)	12
Canton Ices	1
Cements	17
H.K. Ropes	5.55
STORES, &c.	
Dairy Farms	21 1/2
Watsons	0.15
Lanc. Crawford	0.84
Sinceres	2.60
Wing On (H.K.)	30
Powell Ltd.	130
COTTON MILLS	
MISC.	
Ewo Sh.	50
Shai Cotton Sh.	7.30
H.K. Enterprises	7.30
Constructions (old)	13 1/2
Constructions (new)	1
Vibro Piling	8
Ch. Govt. 5% 1925 G.S.Bds.	48 1/2
H.K. Govt. 4% Loan	103
H.K. Govt. 3 1/2% Loan	97
Marsmans (Lon.)	12 1/2
Marsmans Inv. (H.K.)	4 1/2

Contraband Bases Closed

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—The Ministry of Economic Warfare officially stated to-day that the contraband contraband bases at the Downs and Kikwall are being closed.

A skeleton staff may be kept at Kikwall.

An official explained that the new position in the shipping world resulting from the German invasion of Norway and the Low Countries was responsible.

Much of the shipping of these countries was not available to the Allies.

New War Cabinet For Australia?

CANBERRA, May 15 (Reuter).—Mr. R. G. Menzies, the Prime Minister, told the Australian House of Representatives yesterday that the formation of an Imperial War Cabinet was under consideration.

The Government speaker urged the formation of a national government but the motion was talked out.

Mr. Menzies said he was willing to work with a National Government, but Mr. John Curtin, Labour Opposition leader, said that he did not see any practical necessity for this change.

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—On Tuesday, the British Government rejected the "stop the war" resolution by a majority of over 10 to 1.

Western Front Situation Analysed

ALLIED TROOPS HOLD THEIR OWN ON WIDE FRONT

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—German attacks on Allied positions are continuing without respite on a line right through Belgium and down the French frontier near Luxemburg.

In operations on this scale it is always difficult to get a clear up-to-date picture but statements made by responsible quarters in London and Paris have given an outline of the positions late this afternoon.

The Dutch province of Zeeland is still in Allied hands. Over the frontier in Belgium, Antwerp is the bastion of the British left flank.

Further south the Allies are holding positions covering Brussels on the line down to Namur. The German attacks are heavy at some points.

Germans Driven Back
From Paris comes the news of an attack at Jambouix, some 30 miles south east of Brussels on the railway line to Namur. The enemy attacked strongly, with the result that he suffered heavy losses especially in the tank section.

A French counter-attack drove the Germans back. South of Namur the line runs via Dinant and Sedan.

The Germans are making a great effort to cross the Meuse at this sector.

Most of the German attempts have been driven back but some have succeeded, notably at two or three points between Namur and Dinant.

Here the German advance guards have crossed the river and built some bridges.

The French counter-attacks with varying success.

Situation Not Bad
The situation does not appear bad, said a French spokesman to-day.

The Germans crossed the river at Sedan on Tuesday. It is said that they used the best troops of the German Army for the push.

As a result they have a four or five mile salient in this sector.

The French fortifications here are not really part of the Maginot Line although they are sometimes referred to as such.

The Germans have denied the fortified zone at Sedan but they have yet to meet the main defences.

The French have consolidated their position by counter-attacking and

air force.

Brussels Warned
The German High Command alleges that military movements of all kinds have taken place through Brussels in the last few days.

It adds: "If the Belgian Government wishes to spare Brussels the horrors of war, all military movements as well as fortification works must cease immediately. If military objectives are found in Brussels, they will be attacked by the German air force."

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MAGAZINE PAGE

GERMANY'S BACK DOOR IS STILL OPEN

GERMANY'S front door has been shut and locked by our blockade of the North Sea. Her back door to the Balkan States stands wide open. The Black Sea and Danube now free from ice, Germany has plans for transporting Balkan goods by water. Germany has commissioned anything and everything that can be used on the river. But the Danube route is very slow. All perishable goods reach Germany by rail.

Rumania has two main lines, one going north via Cernauli, the other going west via Arad, to take goods into Germany. Three hundred truckloads of various goods passed over the Cernauli line each day at the beginning of this year. Rumanian supplies wheat, maize, fats and pork apart from her petrol and heavy oil quota. The Rumanian exports to Germany jumped from 480 million lei for the whole of 1939 to 750 million lei for the first quarter of 1940.

Rumanian exports to Great Britain amount to 484 million lei for 1939, and 719 million lei for the first quarter of 1940. Germany is using every means to frighten the Rumanians into increasing their export figure.

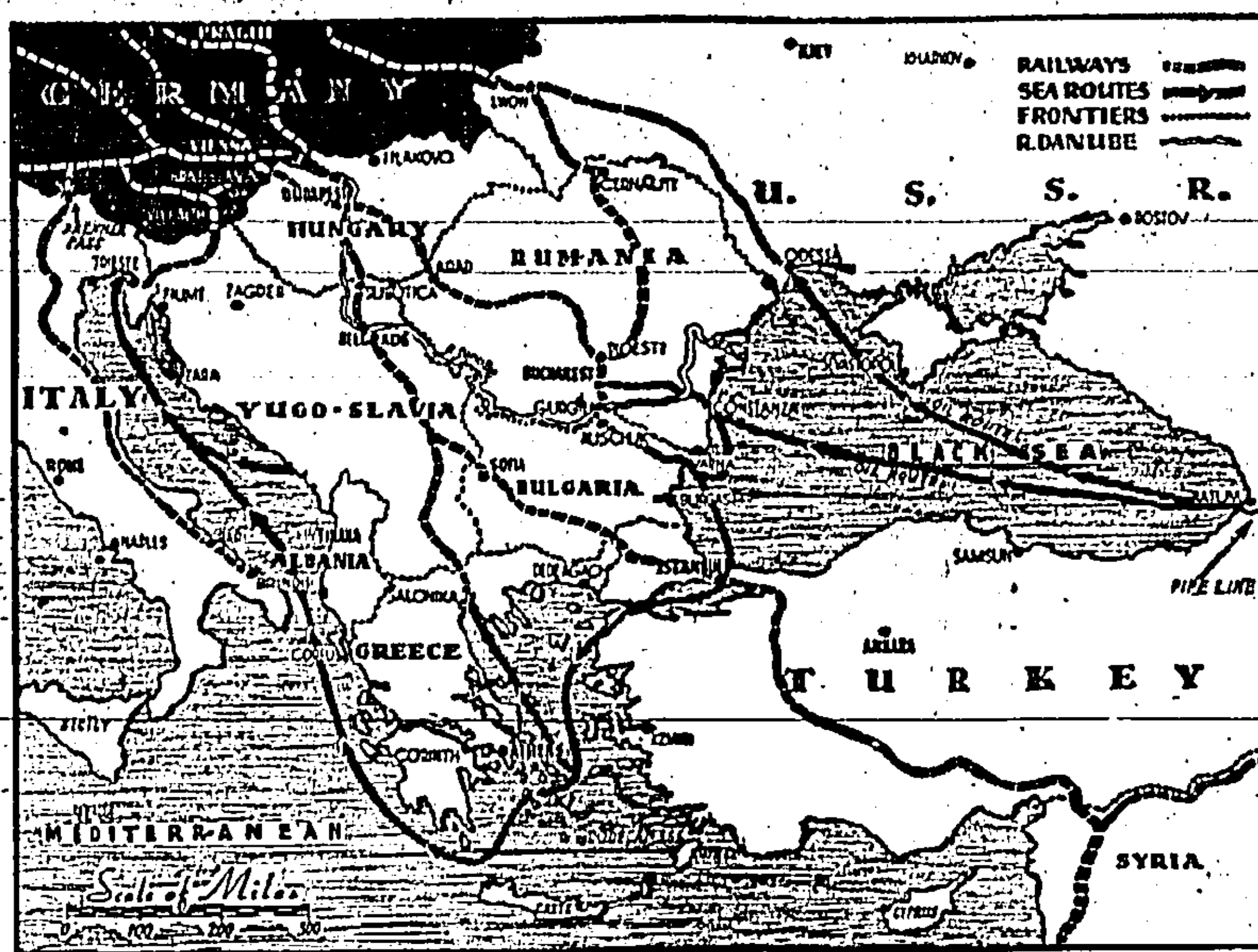
Bulgaria's position is far more acutely affected by German demands. Of the total Bulgarian exports for 1939 over two-thirds went to Germany. In return for heavy machinery and cars, she sends to the Nazis all her surplus

tobacco, eggs, grapes and pork. The goods travel either via the Danube or overland through Yugoslavia. Britain's share of Bulgarian export trade in 1939 was 3.1 per cent. of the total, compared with 13.8 per cent. of the total for 1937.

Yugo-Slavia offers foodstuffs, minerals and livestock and takes payment in machinery, chemicals and dyestuffs. Her trade with Germany has trebled in the past two years. Much of the Yugo-Slav material passes up the Adriatic coast and reaches Germany via Italy. The deposits of copper and bauxite now being exploited in Yugo-Slavia make her an object of particular attention in the German trade drive.

Greece has a surplus of olive oil, tobacco, currants and raisins. These products can reach Germany either via the sea routes of the Adriatic and thence overland through Yugo-Slavia. Greek exports to Germany in 1939 amounted to £4,000,000. To Great Britain she supplied about £2,000,000 worth of goods. Somehow this backdoor supply will have to be checked if the blockade is going to be of any real effectiveness.

We must buy first, before the Germans get a chance. Meanwhile, the blockade will have to be extended to the Black Sea, Aegean and Mediterranean ports if the Germans are to be made to feel that they are going to lose the struggle.



BETWEEN the DEVIL and

IN Rumania I had talks with M. Gafencu, King Carol's energetic, English-speaking Foreign Minister; Sir Reginald Hoare, the British Minister; the Rumanian Propaganda Minister and other influential people.

The Rumanians are by nature rather easy-going and optimistic. During centuries of Turkish oppression they managed to secure for themselves privileges which were denied other Balkan States under Turkish rule and to retain a certain measure of independence.

Compromise is the leitmotif of Rumanian diplomacy, and the Rumanians consider themselves clever enough to be able to steer a middle course between conflicting Nazi and Allied interests.

The people are, of course, overwhelmingly pro-Ally, as in Yugo-Slavia, Greece and Turkey. They want us to win the war and think we shall win. In the meantime Bukarest retains its reputation as the "Paris of South-Eastern Europe."

The half-hearted black-out attempts made last autumn when Russia pushed the Red Army to the Rumanian frontier with former Poland have been abandoned.

Bukarest is a blaze of lights. Fashion and food shops are well stocked. Taxis, with ridiculously low tariffs, circulate with unrestricted frequency.

KING CAROL has reduced the centre of the capital to architectural chaos while extensions are made to his palace, and all Bukarest—provincial women, officials in gay-coloured uniforms, artists, Jews and students—swoon between the walls of boards which conceal the secrets of the new administrative buildings now going up.

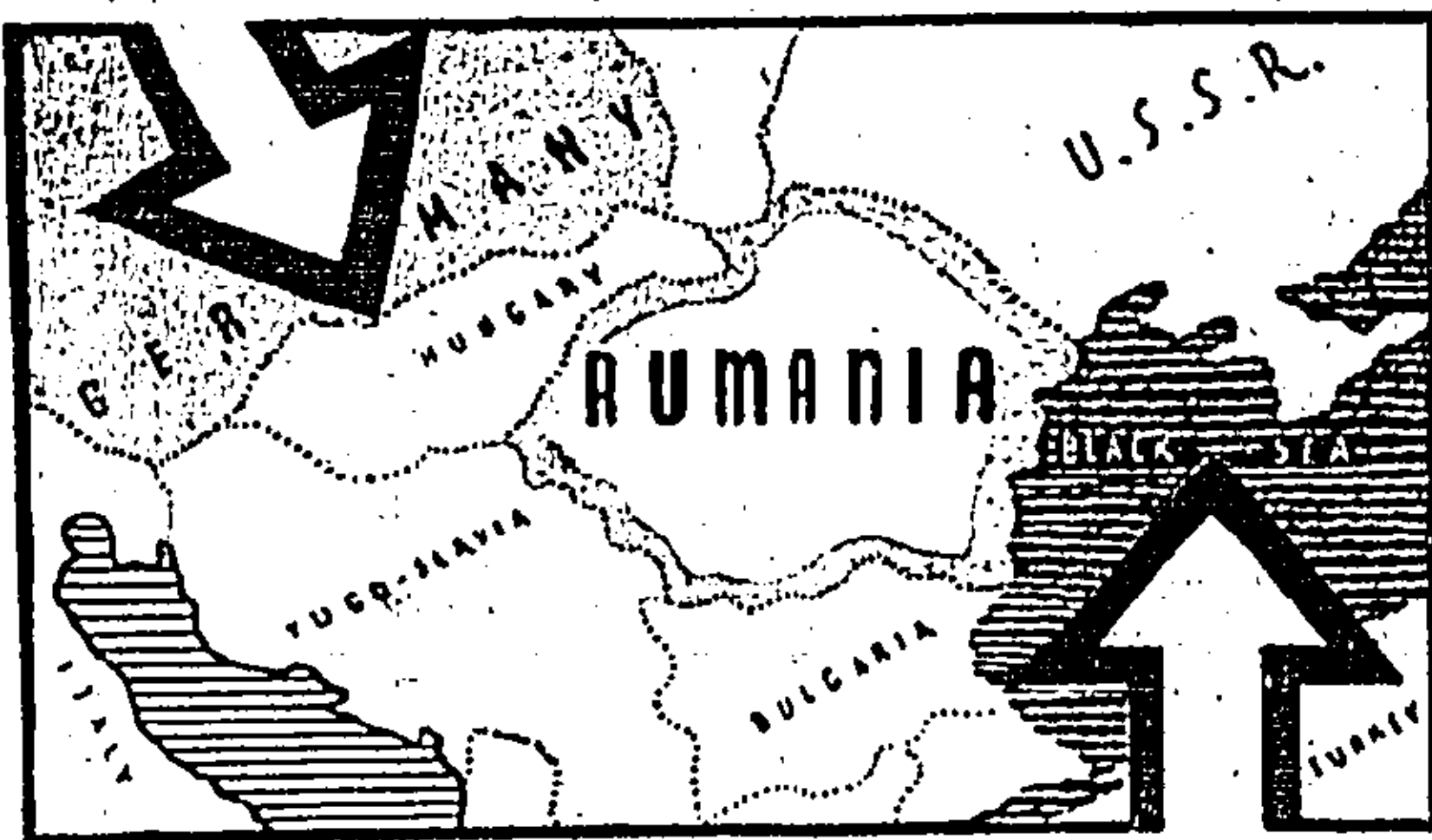
One should say, perhaps, nearly all Bukarest, for in the districts light burns until late in the night, while some 1,250,000 men—peasants dragged from their fields and professional men from their desks—have been mobilised for the past nine months to help in the construction of King Carol's mausoleum in the frontiers.

WHAT does Bukarest talk about? The people smile when they hear that the first preoccupation of the Nazi trade emissaries when they arrive in Bukarest is to stroll round the food shops and send parcels of food to their folk in the Fatherland.

They wonder whether Rumania will see ration cards, because Dr. Ciodrus is alleged to have said that if Rumanians were to eat less there would be more food for export to Germany.

Cost of living is a constant preoccupation, for prices are soaring. There are some grumbles about the continued mobilisation, and Rumanians ask: "Is it necessary?"

Rumanians do not think Germany will invade their country.



the BLACK SEA

First of all, Germany has no common frontier with Rumania. German troops could enter Rumania only through Hungarian or Russian-controlled territory.

Hungary is too tied up with Italy to permit the Germans to use her territory for attacking Rumania.

Italy has large interests in Rumanian oil, and there is a profitable trade between Italy and Rumania. Why should she lose all this by permitting her ally, Hungary, to give passage to German troops against Rumania?

Secondly, Rumanians do not believe that Russia is at all anxious to have Germany along her southern frontiers.

Did Stalin grab the Polish oil wells and the Polish Rumanian frontier to have the Nazis in the Rumanian oil fields and along the Danube?

In the third place, the Germans are getting, on paper, all they want from Rumania without invasion. Rumanian peasants are planting huge areas of soya beans and sunflower seeds, capital for which is provided by Nazi corporations.

The Nazis can have as much oil as they can transport, which may mean 2,000,000 tons this year. But the Rumanians learned the art of guile under the Turks, and there's many a slip between the Rumanian oil wells and Goering's storage tanks.

ALLIED interests have leased and laid-up hundreds of Danube lighters. For the few which remain the Nazis are paying fantastic prices. King Carol builds his fortifications and taxes the oil companies to pay for them. This sends up the price of oil.

France, Britain and Italy are making large purchases. The price soars again, until to-day Rumanian oil fetches twice the world-market price.

No wonder Dr. Ciodrus is pressing for a more favourable rate of

exchange between the Reichsmark and the lei. Rumanian oil is costing the Nazis dear.

Rumanians are so confident there will be no German aggression that they have not even made arrangements to destroy the oil wells. Sixty square miles of oil-fields will need a lot of explosives in an emergency. One hopes Rumanian optimism is justified.

If the Nazis took over Rumania transport they might get all the oil they need for the war as it is being fought at present. But the chaos resulting from Nazi aggression would take months to eliminate. Germany cannot act in Rumania without Moscow's consent. Hitler, at the moment, must dance to the tune that Stalin pipes.

SINCE Finland's heroic stand the Rumanians are not afraid of Russia. They think that the Danube and Carol's mausoleum along the Danube would keep the Russians busy for a long time. Foreign military experts are not so confident. One of them told me that the mausoleum was an expensive luxury.

Then there is the Allied guarantee. Rumanians smile when the Briton talks to them of the guarantee. Nazi propagandists point out that the British troops in Palestine and Egypt are much farther away than the Russian troops on the left bank of the Danube, or German troops just beyond the Polish oil-fields.

M. Gafencu told me that Rumania valued the guarantee as an expression of British interest and friendship.

I would rather have heard him say that Rumania valued the guarantee for its promise of speedy and effective support.

If Rumania were invaded it would take three days steaming to get from the Near East to Rumania, even if the Dardanelles were opened right away. But it will not be a simple question of steaming. There may be mines, submarines, and other complications, involving lengthy preparatory operations, before the transport of troops can be safely undertaken.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"I can only concentrate on one thing at a time, Elmer! Can't you propose after I finish this chicken?"

Europeans must unite . . .

EUROPE MUST UNITE.—Thus writes Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, and his book cannot be too strongly recommended.

It is a challenge to all who realise that this war will mark the breakdown of the restoration of Europe. The author's argument is that the unification of Europe is the only way to ensure lasting peace.

He is prepared for criticism of every kind and his answers certainly seem adequate. Switzerland is his main example of how peoples of different tongue and origin can live side by side in peace and prosperity if only the good will is there as a beginning.

He ends this very impressive argument for a Federation of European States with the plea "Europeans, save Europe." (Martin Secker and Warburg, 6s. 6d.)

THE FOUNDATION OF LANGUAGES. E. Shrewsbury, M.A., has written a remarkable little book on the origin of language. Examples from our daily speech are taken to show its evolution from earliest days when, as he says, "Babylon, Egypt and China were growing children."

It should be particularly useful to students of foreign languages. (The Epworth Press, 5s. 6d.)

THERE is a welcome freshness about two newly published books. Guy Foulkes has again achieved success in *THEY PULLED DOWN THE BLINDS*. (Dent, 6s.)

3d.). The method here employed of writing "backwards" can be very irritating, but in this instance it is a complete success.

We first meet Caley Thatcher as an old man awaiting death. Then we get brief but telling scenes down the years until his portrait is complete.

It is exceptionally well done. On quite another plane is J. E. Pile's *THE SEA-WIFE'S SON* (Heinemann, 3s. 3d.), a masterly tale of the sea—of coffin-ships and the trials of insurance brokers.

For that rascal Pedro Ventura alone we should feel supremely grateful—but all the characters "live" in quite a remarkable way.

Cine Kins has taken jealousy and what it brings in its train for the subject of her novel *DEVIL IN GREEN* (Nicholson and Watson, 3s. 6d.). The influence wielded by a middle-aged woman over a young and weak character is not a pretty thing to see. But there are light moments.

IN *ARABAT*, by Elgin Cosseles (Harrap, 3s. 6d.), we read of the persecutions of the Armenians and the founding of a small community of homeless refugees beneath the shadow of that mountain. It is an amazing tale of courage and endurance, somewhat leisurely told but always interesting.

AUNTE BEARDIE. Joseph Sheering has based this "old-fashioned" exciting story on a legend of French Revolution days, but after an interesting start the book loses its hold, for towards the end nobody seems quite real. (Hutchinson, 3s.)

By HARRY GREGSON

Who recently returned from a tour of S.E. Europe's sore spots.

beans and sunflower seeds, capital for which is provided by Nazi corporations.

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F1630 Liebestraum.

F1631 L'amour toujours l'amour. Over the rainbow "Wizard of Oz".

F 985 Where or When. Maria, my own. Rumba. Green eyes. Rumba.

F1625 Harry Roy and Orch. Good morning. Are you havin' any fun.

F1650 Rosita. You never miss the old faces.

F1546 Man with the mandoline.

F1547 We're gonna hang out the washing.

F1548 We won't be long out there.

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Continuing the remarkable BANSE Revelations

BELOW is another pertinent extract from "Raum Und Volk Im Weltkrieg", the indiscreet publication by Professor Ewald Banse, Nazi professor of military science at Brunswick Technical College, who is recognised to-day as the strategist upon whose theories Nazi military action is based.

Banse is the successor of General Schlieffen, who prepared the plans for the German invasion of France through Belgium in the last war. As such, what he has to say is a clue to Nazi thought and, possibly, Nazi action.

In previous chapters, Banse wrote of the methods Germany should employ in invading Holland and Belgium, and the reasons why such invasions would have to be carried out by Hitler.

To-day, he writes of the other German dream—the invasion of England.

ENGLAND'S position just off the middle of the west coast of Europe makes her the natural gate keeper and overseer of the French, Belgian, Dutch, German, Danish and Norwegian coasts and of the seas which wash them, the Channel and the North Sea.

This explains the changing face of British history. As long as the Atlantic coast was Europe's rear, England was doomed to comparative insignificance; it was, in fact, an unpretentious land of peasants and shepherds, which exported wool and imported manufactured goods, and not in its own ships either.

But once the crossing of the Atlantic and the discovery and settlement of its further American shore had made Europe's west coast her main front, it depended entirely on the capacity of the British people whether the sudden change in their position, which was now extraordinarily advantageous from the commercial point of view, would result in the development of overseas trade and in political expansion or not.

The British proved equal to their opportunities; they are an ambitious race and carry out their projects with immense energy and unflinching success. Since the end of the 16th century they have reached out across the ocean and built up a colonial empire, which has endowed them with immense resources in the shape of raw materials for their industry and food stuffs for their population.

And in 1840 they took the step, so fraught with consequences for their security, of ruling their own agriculture by the introduction of free trade, which placed the nation's food supply in dependence on imports from overseas and, on the other hand, gave a great impetus to industry, England can scarcely survive for a month on her home production; in the event of war, therefore, she is faced with starvation and must import foodstuffs or has hoarded immense stocks.

Superiority At Sea

Even from this short survey certain important facts emerge regarding England's position in matters of national defence. Her situation as an island just off the Atlantic coast of Europe enables her to keep an eye on it and in particular to watch over the Channel and the North Sea, it gives her, in addition, a military security enjoyed by no other country of Europe.

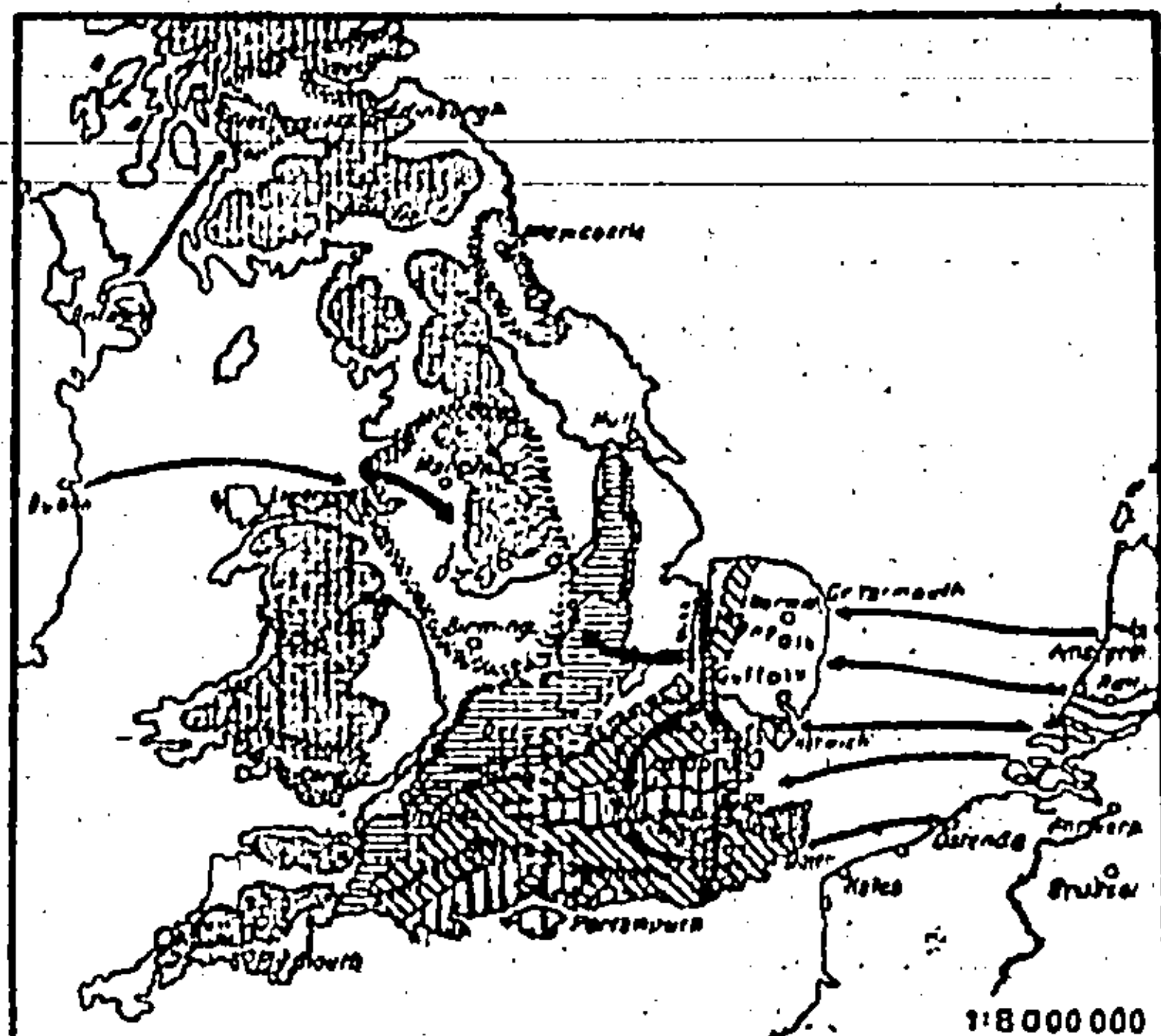
Her economic dependence on her own, but distant empire, which proceeds from this sense of security, is only made feasible by her possession of a big merchant fleet and a navy superior to all others.

This fact alone makes England the sworn foe of any power which aims at possessing an equally large fleet. In her case, therefore, the security of the State is bound up with undisturbed maritime trade and a strong navy none of these things is possible without the navy, and the navy, in turn, is the whole structure falls to pieces.

Its two main pillars are the navy, and, of course, the unswerving determination of the English people.

The military upshot of this is that for England the navy is much more important than the army. If the worst comes to the worst, the navy has to be sacrificed for the world war to procure for the English, secure behind their sea walls, the necessary time to raise an army.

How Hitler would INVADE ENGLAND



From the military point of view England's field of action lies outside her coast line so long as no enemy has crossed the latter. This means that England's European theatre of war lies on the sea or over one of its further coasts, from Jutland to the Gironde, to begin with—and perhaps subsequently on the neighbouring island of Ireland.

capable of being put to military uses and further strengthened by various rivers. Besides the Thames valley, south eastern England contains one other low lying area, namely, the broad blunt peninsula formed by Norfolk and Suffolk, a relatively sparsely populated agricultural district. This region is so noticeably cut off from the rest of England, including even the south coast, by the Wash and its inland extension, the Fens (once a swamp, now converted into manland), by the lower Thames, and by various other rivers, that it is necessarily of the greatest interest to any invading army.

Approach From The Sea

Great Britain is easily approached from the sea owing to its many bays and short but deep rivers, none of which crosses the latter. This means that England's European theatre of war lies on the sea or over one of its further coasts, from Jutland to the Gironde, to begin with—and perhaps subsequently on the neighbouring island of Ireland.

In general there are three main densely populated industrial (and shipping) areas:—(1) the main axis-line running right across the south of England from London to Cardiff, with its centre of gravity in the vast London area; (2) the Midlands, an area bounded roughly by a line joining Liverpool, Birmingham, Hull, and Leeds and containing rich deposits of coal and iron; the Midlands are the seat of the principal heavy, smelting and textile industries of the country, contain a considerable proportion of its population, and are responsible for most of its foreign trade; (3) the small lowland area in the centre of Scotland, with its coal and iron deposits, its shipbuilding and other industries, which contains Glasgow and Edinburgh and almost the whole population of Scotland.

The remainder of the island is a good deal more sparsely populated and is of no great importance for the economic life of the country, which is, in this case, the country. It follows that any hostile threat or actual invasion must be aimed at one of these three areas, and if possible against the most important one, the Midlands, which are also the principal centre for the manufacture of arms.

The south east of England also deserves special attention, as it is most easily reached from the Continent, and is the seat of the capital, is of paramount importance politically. South-eastern England forms the northern extremity of the Paris basin, though, of course, now separated from it by the curving in of the Channel.

The chalk country is divided into two branches, which fork north east and south east somewhere between Oxford and Salisbury; their narrow lines of hills, running in these same directions, form a second rampart facing north west.

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of land at home or, sea power and colonies abroad.

This is accompanied by a certain slowness, which clings to the old as long as it can be made to work somehow and is very unwilling to alter its ways or develop, preferring to surround itself with an extraordinary hotch-potch of the most modern inventions and the most ancient traditions.

But the most marked feature of all is the incredible tenacity with which the English, once they have adopted an objective, never let it out of sight for a moment, and use absolutely any means of getting to it without the slightest compunction.

The main object of an English boy's education is not, as it is of a German boy's, to stuff a maximum amount of knowledge into him, but (a) to harden him, to give him a resolute, self-confident character, and (b) to incorporate the individual in the great British nation, which God has called to rule the world.

This produces an admirable type of humanity in so far as it combines free manhood with complete incorporation in the state and society, so that the government can rely on popular support at any rate in all questions of foreign policy. The old German individualism, which among the Germans penetrates and from the public point of view vitulates everything, has been overruled and transformed in Great Britain by the strict Norman discipline, till it has come to form a politically reliable quantity.

In matters of culture this is, of course, a limitation, so much so indeed that a wearisome, if in itself beautiful, sameness descends on everything in life as in thought. On the other hand, the Englishman, the individual element is more strongly developed than in the Englishman, whereas his outlook is even more materialistic by a long way; hence Scots meanness has become the subject of innumerable jokes and stories in England.

There are other highly significant traits which springs from the bedrock of this character, namely, hypocrisy.

Behind a cold and self-controlled exterior the Englishman conceals a distinctly fiery nature which tries to conceal its true features and has gradually learnt how to let an inner reality which, but too often has good reason to shun the light of day, run riot beneath a well preserved facade.

National Solidarity

Let us now attempt to evaluate the character we have sketched above from the point of view of military psychology.

The English probably surpass even the French in national solidarity, particularly as they are free from the latter's scepticism; with them a rational grasp of the fact that the existence of Britain is at stake fulfils the same function as the Frenchman's faculty of quick enthusiasm.

The English nation pursues its vital aims with bulldog pertinacity and will never let its enemy go till it has laid him low; this it has usually succeeded in doing, from the Spanish Armada to Napoleon and on to Versailles.

The individual English soldier also shows the same steady, if slow, determination in the hundred days' battle in Flanders. In the summer of 1917 he was the mainstay of the Allies, who were beginning to weaken under the combined strain of the Russian collapse, the mutiny in Italy, and the fury of our unrestricted U-boat warfare.

The Englishman's type of heroism is passive rather than active; he remains calm in the face of danger, but he does not leap wildly into the fray; he prefers to explore the enemy's weak side carefully and then to strike a smashing blow at it.

On the other hand, it is not the English way to pursue an enemy to his last gasp by all means, let him live on, provided he is no longer dangerous.

The English are very ready to

shake hands with him, perhaps even to feel pity for him, but before the knife is reached, they will stick at nothing, from slander to starvation and from bare fists to tanks, and they spare nothing and nobody belonging to the enemy, neither combatants nor women nor even children.

The English nation always thinks in wholes; what it sees as the enemy is not the individual soldier but the nation plus its entire environment, including the physical aspect of the country, its economic life and even its good name.

The English were the first people to adopt this new attitude, which they have put into practice in countless colonial campaigns as well as in the Great War, and they have thereby created a new conception of war and one that has come to stay.

Henceforward, war is no longer a crossing of swords with the enemy, as it used to be, but the military, economic, psychological and moral destruction and extermination of the enemy nation.

It was England who instituted the war of starvation, the war of economic annihilation and the war of lies alongside the war of armies, and scored a resounding success with them.

One does not know whether to be horrified at the viciousness, or to admire the clear-headed logic and unshakable iron determination which this reveals; the latter attitude will probably carry a nation with its eye on its future further.

No Military Talent

The aggressive spirit is not highly developed in the English, nor have they ever shown much talent for military operations on a large scale.

Their slowness at the Marne, where the German right in queer street by a rapid and resolute thrust between the First and Second German armies, says enough.

On the other hand, they may instil a typical British endurance in Flanders in 1917, already referred to; and (2) their extremely methodical advance across the Sinal which was judiciously but not boldly planned and carried out; like Kitchener's expedition against the Mahdi in Nubia, it was made to depend on the construction of a railway, and, in this case, of a water supply system too, which in both cases, brought the British slowly and unheroically but surely to their goal.

In the face of mobile masses in open country, and in the rapid following up of an initial tactical success till it assumes strategic proportions, English generals have usually failed.

The individual soldier in the field is not expected to overwork himself; he is treated like a gentleman, who cannot get on without comfort and well being; the small extent to which the unexpectedly successful tank attack at Cambrai in November, 1917, was followed up is proof enough.

The British soldier, of whatever rank, always does just as much as he thinks necessary to preserve the Empire, and no more—"the Empire" meaning comfort and security for the English at home; martial glory means nothing to him.

Whatever the Englishman is doing, he never loses sight of his objective once he is convinced that it is the right one, never (as the German sometimes does) confuses the means with the end.

England's naval strategy in the North Sea, which kept the battle fleet in the northern harbours, was as right as it was unheroic; why risk the precious fleet, the bulwark of England's world power and of her domestic security, if the object of the War, the destruction of Germany, could be achieved in an easier and less dangerous fashion?

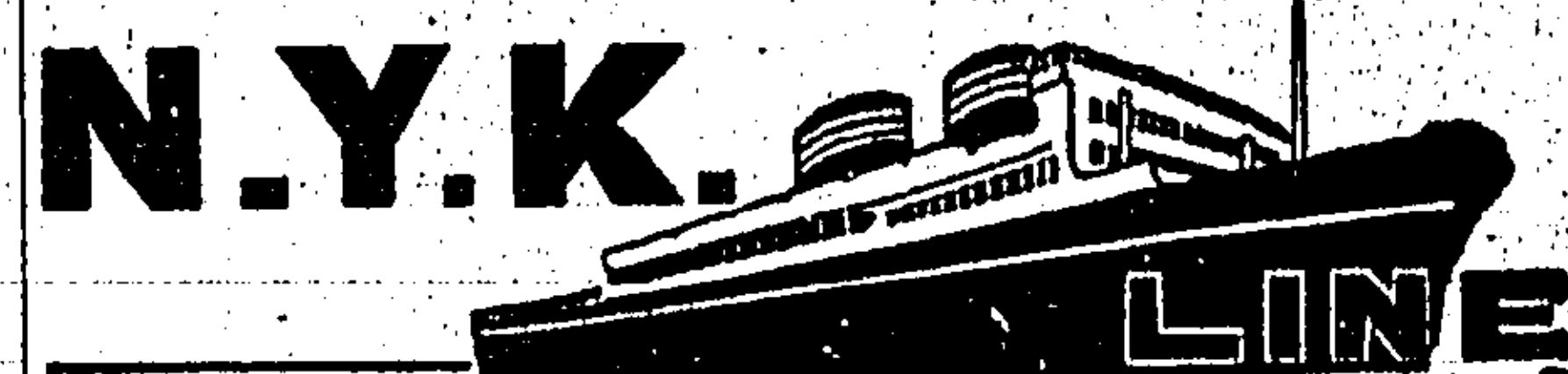
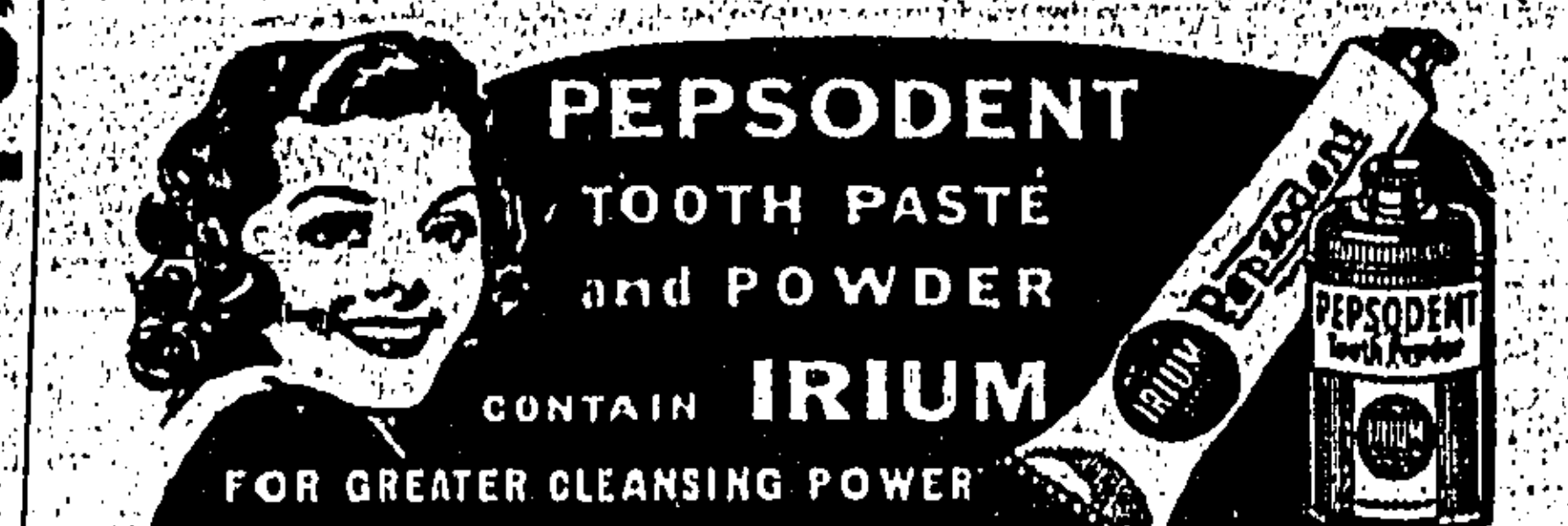
It was the clear realisation of the object of the War, namely, the destruction of Germany, in the interests of England's future security—especially after unrestricted submarine warfare had shown how very real the danger was—which was the source of the material and moral strength with which the English people endured the long struggle, among which compulsory military service, with its inroads on individual liberty, was no doubt much more keenly felt than the (by no means severe) rationing.

The unrestricted submarine warfare which severed England's back broke ours, in saying which we must not forget that the latter had previously been subjected to very much the greater strain.

Reaction To An Invasion

It is very important to make up our minds how the English character may be expected to react to a hostile invasion.

The nation will certainly rush to arms at once, and with heroic obstinacy will let itself be mown down in front of the line at the Ouse or the chalk and



IMMINENT SAILINGS

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JAPAN LIVERPOOL, via SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, MARSEILLES, (CASA-BLANCA), etc.	NEXT WEEK END OF MONTH EARLY JUNE
Shanghai, Japan HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES	FORTNIGHTLY
VANCOUVER and SEATTLE	FORTNIGHTLY
FREIGHT ONLY	
LONDON via Port Said, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, (CASABLANCA), etc.	THIS WEEK
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Jurassic hills, before it is forced back step by step.

But it is questionable whether the English could face starvation. Physically they have been extremely pampered for centuries and would find it very hard to adjust themselves to real privation (such as they never experienced during the War in spite of food cards).

Some of them would no doubt patriotically endure even that, but others might throw up the game, which would have ceased to be one for them, sooner.

We confess that it gives us pleasure to meditate on the destruction that must sooner or later overtake this proud and seemingly invincible nation, and to think that this country, which was last conquered in 1066, will once more have a foreign master or at any rate have to resign its rich colonial empire.

The above sentences would appear monstrous, nay, rank blasphemy, to every Englishman and Englishwoman in the world—if they ever saw them.

The Position Of Ireland

Ireland's function is merely to back up the main operations which would take place in the east of England. Only in the last named case would Ireland acquire importance—indeed, great and decisive importance. The English commander is likely to find difficulty in maintaining a considerable army on two fronts in the over-populated midland warren of the industrial Midlands.

Moreover, English war industry, which has its chief centres in this particular area, would not be able to support an army of millions concentrated in this narrow space and keep it supplied with munitions.

Inside Ireland itself special attention needs to be paid to Ulster, which would have to be conquered or hermetically sealed up at the same time as the invasion of the northern Midlands took place.

If conquered, it might be used as a starting point for an attack on the densely populated Glasgow district of Scotland, which is quite close and of great importance from the point of view of war industry; even if such attack were only carried out by a small force, it would have the effect of keeping considerable portions of the English army busy up in the north, until a decision was reached further south.

The coast-line of Great Britain and Ireland extends over about 6,875 miles, but as long as the Grand Fleet is functioning, there are only two places worth considering for a hostile landing—the broad East Anglian peninsula, protected on the flanks by the Wash and the estuary of the Thames, which lends itself well to defence; and the peninsula of Kent and Sussex, lying between the Thames estuary and the Channel, the occupation of which by an enemy would be a still more direct threat to the capital.

Both schemes of invasion, of course, presuppose that Germany will have the Belgian and Dutch coast at his disposal as a base of operations.

In case of doubt, the occupation of East Anglia is the preferable plan; for it enables one to threaten both London and industrial Midlands, which are of crucial importance for England's resistance, and would also derive

most benefit from an Irish invasion of the latter.

When we consider the wonders we did achieve and the trouble we spent on less essential objectives, we are forced to the conclusion that our failure to occupy Holland and attempt a landing on the other side of the Channel in the last war was a grave error.

Till the beginning of 1916 the English, as we know now, assumed that we should be able to land 160,000 men, as the Grand Fleet could not get into action within less than 24 hours of the transports being sighted. They were here thinking of a force coming from Germany. So that we may assume that—we could have got 250,000 men across from the Belgian and Dutch coast before the line of the Grand Ouse to the west of Norfolk and Suffolk is some 80 miles long; it would not have been very strongly held with 250,000 men, but sufficiently strongly to cope with English home defence troops.

Crossing The Channel

To get an army across the Channel to the Kent coast should prove a relatively simple business, particularly if the attacker is in possession of the French Channel ports of Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne, from which he can reach the Channel of English ships with artillery, the shortest sea passage between the ten miles or so of French coast from Cape Griz-Nez to Sangatte and Dover being only 21 miles.

During the world war there were two opportune moments for a German landing; the first in 1914 or the beginning of 1915, when the English army at home was still small and untrained; and the second in the spring of 1917, when unrestricted submarine warfare started.

At that time the British higher command believed that if U-boat warfare failed, Germany would be bound either to attempt an invasion of England—or at the cost of her fleet, it need be—or sue for peace.

"At the cost of her fleet" is that not eloquent of an inexhaustible energy, an iron determination to reach the goal, which we lacked?

The cautious behaviour of our High Seas fleet did at least one good thing for us; it compelled England to keep a strong army at home, which in 1917 reached a total of about 400,000 men, half of them unfit for active service, no doubt. But what a difference an invasion would have made!

In the first place, the Grand Fleet would have been lured from its tank-hole; then, the English army in France (all of it in 1914, most of it in 1917) would have been recalled, whereupon the French would have been unable to go on holding the Western Front by themselves; moreover, colonial troops would have been called in, thus removing the pressure on our colonies, on the Turks and in Macedonia.

Instead of delivering this blow, which had every chance of success and would have struck at the heart of the Allies, as well as delivering France into our hands, we involved ourselves in a colossal "operation" all over the place, which would not bring the war to an end.

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*The
Hongkong Telegraph*

Thursday, May 16, 1940.
Wyndham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 2005

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Thumbs Up!

No undue apprehension need be felt by the British people at the extent of the German advance through Belgium and Holland since the territories of these countries and Luxembourg were violated last Friday.

Much more of Belgian territory will be invaded before the German offensive is brought to a standstill, and the Allies are prepared for this contingency.

The invasion, as it were, is proceeding according to the plans of both the Allies and the invaders. The swiftness of Holland's downfall is somewhat disturbing, but even this contingency must have been allowed before by our High Commands. Although the Germans have pierced the Belgian defences across the King Albert Canal (defences which, be it remembered, were not available in the last war), Liege still holds out (it fell after ten days in the last war) and the Germans must reach Louvain yet before they can approach Brussels. In 1914 Louvain fell on the seventh day of invasion.

The situation along the Meuse can be considered fairly satisfactory in view of the nature of the German offensive. It appears that, in the south, they have only succeeded in crossing the river at one or two points and Namur still stands.

The loss of the French frontier city of Sedan is unimportant; more importance must be attached to the reports from this sector that the Germans have succeeded in crossing the Meuse River which was expected to hold them up for some considerable time.

It should be emphasized that the famous Maginot Line does not extend north of the Luxembourg frontier, testimony of the fact that France, too, once respected Germany's pledges that the territory of the Lowlands would remain inviolate. Nevertheless, the French fortifications from the Luxembourg frontier to the North Sea, which were built after the advent of Hitler, are on a scale believed to be as impregnable as the Maginot Line and will be sufficient to seriously hamper any German attempt to break through the Allied lines.

The German strategy at present appears to be to cut off the Dutch, Belgian and French coasts regardless of cost in lives to themselves. But, whatever their success, they will always be threatened on the left flank by the invincible Maginot Line and on their right flank by the Belgian and British armies. The French undoubtedly will take care of the centre.

Compared with 1914, the situation to-day is most satisfactory. There was no great B.E.F. on French soil to aid in stemming the rapid German advance then: to-day over a million Tommies are ready to throw themselves into the fray. It will be interesting to watch events after the German offensive exhausts itself, as it must do sooner or later. Meanwhile, Thumbs Up.

Turkey is a changed country

By Brig-Gen. Sir WYNDHAM DEEDES,

UNLESS I had gone to Turkey and seen for myself, I would not believe it when I was told by the few who had seen it.

I could not be persuaded that the corruption, inefficiency and procrastination which characterised the Government of the country in which I had served a quarter of a century ago had wholly disappeared, and that the Revolution had "changed all that." But so it is; it has all been swept away, and a new Turkey has appeared in which I can recognise nothing of the old Turkey—except, of course, the same hospitable, simple and attractive people.

Of all the Revolutions which have taken place since the end of the Great War, not one, I venture to assert, has accomplished what this one has, and broken so few heads in the process.

IN DAYS OF BRIGANDAGE

Let us look first of all at a few of the surface changes. In old days when I thought of Turkey, my mind always went to brigands. For example, I remember the days when I lived in a suburb of Smyrna, and, as a gendarmier officer, was called on to provide an armed escort for the "carriage convoys" of girls and their partners going to a dance in town. And I remember the night when the brigands pounced upon a young Englishman, took him to the mountains and demanded £10,000 ransom for him.

Those were the days when foreigners going up-country for a summer holiday obtained a "laissez passer"—not from my gendarmes, but from the brigands, who, incidentally, treated them with great courtesy. All that—both the picturesque and the perilous—has gone. There are no brigands left, except, perhaps, a few in the Villayet of Sert, away in the south-east.

Then, again, casting my mind back 25 years, I think of epidemics. I never travelled up-country without encountering cholera, smallpox or typhus. I remember sleeping one night in a wayside "han," the principal guest-room of which seemed to be unusually well swept and garished. When I commented on this to mine host in the morning, he said: "Oh, yes. The room in which you slept is being used as the cholera mortuary. But when we heard your Excellency was coming we emptied it and gave it a special clean-up." To-day cholera has been stamped out; typhus and smallpox are very rare, and a vigorous campaign is being waged against these other scourges, syphilis and malaria.

NEW TOWNS FOR OLD

Again, consider the country's communications. Never shall I forget the old Turkish roads. In the summer of 1913 I disembarked at Samsun and engaged a "yayil" (a light spring wagon) in order to carry out inspection in the five contiguous provinces, a journey which promised to last three months. The first day out the horse fell through a hole in the road, the pole snapped, and we had to fashion a new one from the neighbouring forest. That—and much more—was travel in those days! The other day I visited these same provinces, and did the journey in great comfort by road and rail and took only ten days.

Among the visible changes to be noted are the large number of well-built schools—elementary in the village and central and "lycees" in the larger towns; town-planning of old towns and the rapid building of new—of which Ankara, a village when I last saw it, is, of course, the most notable example; and the large number of new factories established. I visited a sugar factory at Tuzluk where the provision of social amenities for the workpeople was as good as you could wish. Hospitals—one or two which I saw—were, as regards planning and equipment, better than anything I have seen in this country. Day nurseries, infant welfare centres and village clinics have been established at which a great deal of instruction in hygiene is given.

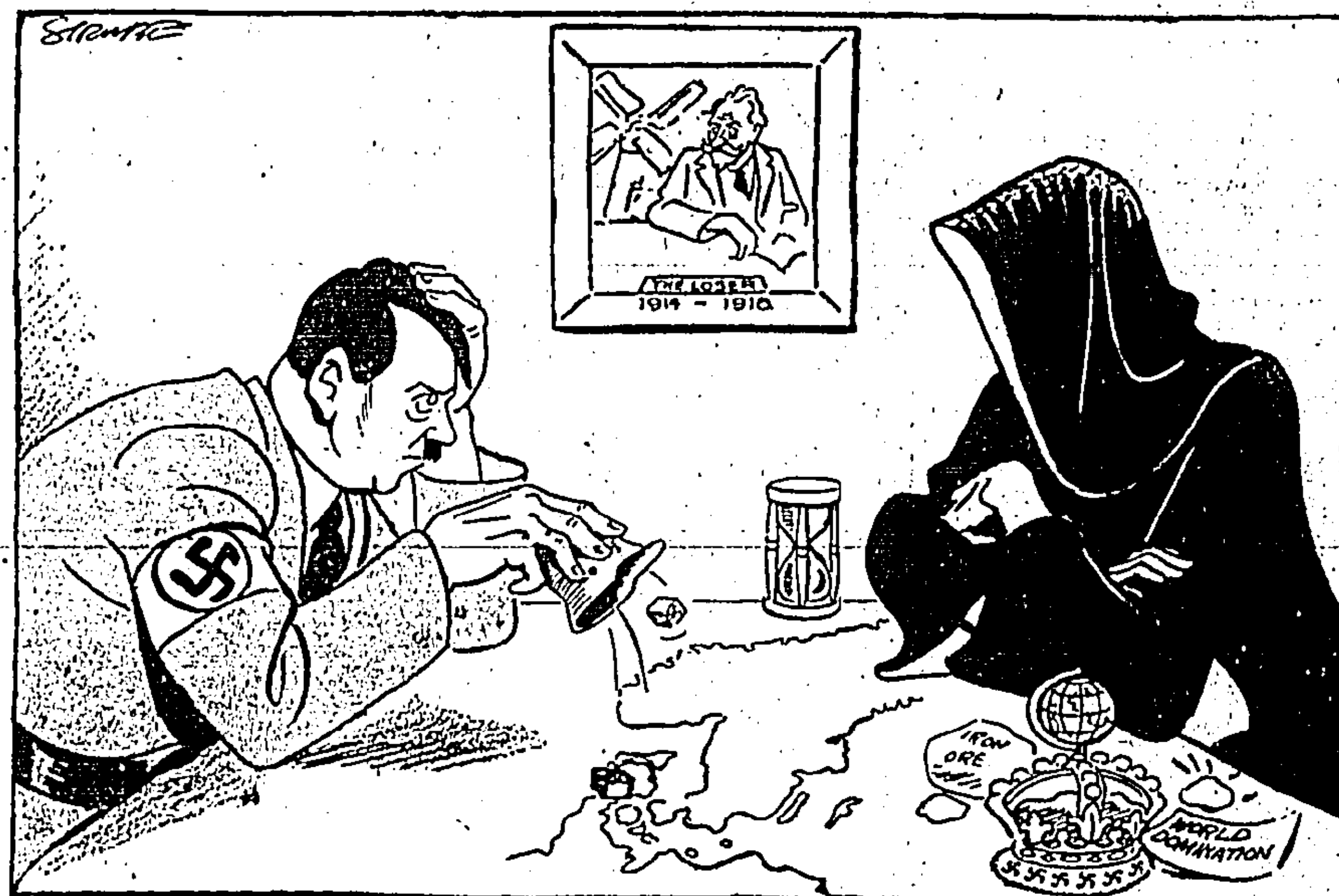
These are some of the outward and visible signs of progress which strike the eye as one goes through the country. Admittedly they are as yet few in number, but such as they are, they are very good, and they are being built as fast as funds permit; and what is so exhilarating in Turkey to-day—the extension of these social services—is the favourite topic of conversation with all whom one meets.

who has just returned from his tour of Turkey as head of the Anglo-Turkish Relief Fund Mission despatched to the areas devastated by recent earthquakes. Sir Wyndham was Inspector of Gendarmes in Turkey and, later, an official under the Turkish Ministry of the Interior in the four years immediately preceding the Great War, having thus an exceptional experience of life and conditions in Turkey a quarter of a century ago.

There can be little doubt that women are not a little responsible for all this social activity; the women who to-day are to be met in every sphere of human activity—13 of them in Parliament. Gone are the black-velvet phantasms of old days, the heroines of Pierre Loti's novels.

VILLAGES TO BE REBUILT

Where, however, I noticed the least change was in the villages. Except for new schools and a better water supply (a big exception indeed) the houses look much the same and the agricultural implements and methods have changed little in the last 25 years. I commented on this to a high Turkish official who said: "Yes, it is true; we have not yet entered the villages," and he went on to explain to me some of the Government's plans for the grouping of villages, the better to provide them



THE GAMBLER

with social services and to introduce co-operative farming and the common use of machinery.

A slant has already been made with the refugee villages built for peasants migrating from Rumania and elsewhere in the Southern Balkans. In the earthquake area, too, the Government is determined to seize the opportunity to re-site a number of villages; to build better houses, and to pursue agricultural machinery in England—for which purpose a trade commission left Turkey while I was there.

It is impossible to mention the many other reforms and improvements which strike the eye, but there is one institution, the "Halk Evi," to which allusion must be made. The influence of the Halk Evi—or "People's House"—is far-reaching and has made as big a contribution to popular enlightenment as perhaps any other factor. There are 300 of these houses in Turkey. Here we should call them "Community Centres." Their activities include art, music, concerts, lectures, conferences, all forms of "further education," games (indoor and outdoor) and personal service to those in need, especially to poor students. They are doing their best to enlighten the villages by giving talks and lectures to men and women on both home and world affairs and by encouraging the pursuit of old customs and pastimes.

THE PASSING OF APATHY

Just recently "Halk Odanlari"—"People's Rooms"—have been opened in villages which cannot yet aspire to the full programme of the Halk Evi. The Halk Evi movement is supported by the funds of "The People's Party" and by grants in aid either from the Central Government, the province or the municipality. The personnel consists entirely of volunteers, men and women. In fact, it said to me, "In this respect we are a representative widespread network of voluntary social service." The Halk Evi in Ankara had over 800,000 attendances in the course of last year; a few words must now be added can be no doubt. To liberals about other invisible but no less re-

markable changes. In the administration apathy, inertia and slovenly out-of-date methods have gone. Officials are keen and—governors of provinces, at any rate—are relatively young. It may be that foreigners still find that business is not completed with quite the speed to which they are accustomed in some other countries. But (thank goodness!) Turkish "bureaucrats" can still find time for a talk over a cup of coffee, and the "cult of efficiency" has not completely dehumanised them. And there is no corruption. At least so my Turkish friends assured me, and it was fully confirmed to me by several foreigners who had lived all their lives in the country and were engaged in big business.

ALMOST TOO MODEST

The reason is not far to seek; salaries and wages are now regularly paid and justice can be obtained without resort to bribery. I remember one occasion 25 years ago, when I went to inspect a detachment of gendarmes in an up-country town, finding the officer commanding in prison in his own quarters. I lunched with him, being served by his men through the bars of the window, and learnt from him that his crime had been that he had taken his detachment's last month's pay. "We can hardly blame the captain," he had not received his own salary, and he, too, has a wife and children to keep!"

In a word, the whole spirit of the country has changed; the "sick man of Europe" is dead. In his place stands modern Turkey, proud of its achievements energetic, full of hope, but modest—almost too much so. A leading member of Government said to me, "In this respect we are a representative widespread network of voluntary social service." The Halk Evi in Ankara had over 800,000 attendances in the course of last year; a few words must now be added can be no doubt. To liberals about other invisible but no less re-



DIG FOR VICTORY!

It is reported that, owing to Russian coolness, Ribbentrop may have to visit Moscow again.

to remove the capital from its 500-year-old site to an up-country village; to abolish the fez (more than a physical change; to replace Arabic by Latin characters (more than a literary change); these and the many more reforms could only have been made in 15 years by the fiat of one man. And a remarkable man he must have been.

For, ruthless as he was in sweeping away rubbish and all that in his opinion retarded progress, he never seems to have gone too far; he always had his finger on the pulse of his people.

PEOPLE'S TRUE QUALITY

Was it Lenin who said, "A man is as great and only as great as the tide surging beneath him"? Applied to this case, this means that Atatürk could not have done what he did nor—as is undoubtedly the case—could he have assured its continuation unless he had been supported by his people—and he knew they were worthy of profiting by the reforms which he had made.

"How is it," I kept saying to myself, "that a whole people can change overnight from what I remember of them 25 years ago to what I see them to be to-day?" The answer, I am persuaded, is that it is not so much that the people have changed as Atatürk, freed from the yoke of a corrupt and oppressive Government, have now for the first time been given the opportunity to display their true qualities.

And if this account of modern Turkey be regarded by some as exaggerated or unduly flattering, I can only reply that my judgment is based not on a comparison between Turkey and some other European country (although that is not a comparison that the Turks need fear overmuch), but between the Turkey of 1940 and the Turkey of 1914. Judged by that standard, I can only conclude by saying what I said at the beginning of this article. "I would not have believed it unless I had been there to see."

MILLIONS OF \$ FOR DEFENCE

Roosevelt Prepares Congress Message

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
WASHINGTON, May 15 (U.P.)—President Roosevelt spent to-day working on his defence message which is to be submitted to Congress on Thursday.
It is understood that the total programme involves the expenditure of \$250,000,000, of which \$250,000,000 will be expended for the navy, and the remainder will go to the army, with special emphasis placed on the necessity of training air corps pilots.
The President to-day signed two defence measures recently enacted by Congress. One waives the ordinary enlistment requirements in the armed forces during an emergency period, while the other authorizes an increase in the enlisted strength of the Army Medical Corps.

Navy Increases

WASHINGTON, May 15 (Reuter).—The Senate Naval Committee has issued a report endorsing the proposed 11 per cent increase in the Navy and the modernization of air, naval and submarine bases on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.
The report says: "Serious consideration should be given to the question of acquiring, if possible, places in the Caribbean area for additional United States naval bases. A fleet air base in the south-east corner of the Caribbean would undoubtedly add to the security of that area as well as to the ability of the United States fleet to insure the integrity of the Monroe Doctrine."
The Committee decided that the United States is not vulnerable to a direct attack by any means "have those with which—thoroughly modern and air force can deal adequately."

Mr. David Grenfell—Secretary for Mines.
The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, who was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, who was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Security, asked to be excused from office because they are of military age.

House Of Lords Leader

Lord Caldecote (who was formerly Sir Thomas Inskip) will lead in the House of Lords.
The new government comprises 29 Conservatives, 11 Labourites, four Liberal, three Opposition Liberals, one National Labourite and seven national representatives like Lord Hankey, Sir John Relf, Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Woolton.
Notable among previous ministers who have not yet received new offices are Sir Samuel Hoare, the Marquis of Zetland, and Earl of Stanhope.
Arrangements will have to be made to find a seat for non-member Mr. Harcourt Johnstone, who is a supporter of Sir Archibald Sinclair. Mr. Johnstone is the new Secretary for Overseas Trade.

Deliriously Delighted Hitler

Talks Of "Unique Accomplishment"

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—Hitler to-day addressed an order to his German troops in Holland.
He expressed to them his thanks and admiration.
"Within five days," he said, "you attacked a strong and well-prepared army who were stubbornly resisting behind seemingly unconquerable barriers and fortified lines, you eliminated their air force and finally forced them to capitulate."
Great Military Importance
"This unique accomplishment is of great military importance which will be proved in the future."
"Only by dint of your exemplary co-operation, the determined leadership and courage of the soldiers, particularly the heroism of the death-defying paratroopers and landing troops, has this success been made possible."

Holland's Fate—A Warning

PARIS, May 16 (Reuter).—"May our experience serve as a lesson for all neutral countries who are neighbours of Germany," said a leading Dutch personality in a farewell message to a representative of a French newspaper to-day.
"In order not to 'provoke' the Germans our General Staff strictly refrained from any contact with the staffs of the Allies," he said.
"Only eight days ago we declined to allow the Allies of our plans of mobilization and aerial preparedness."
"Having sacrificed contact with our natural friends abroad by declining any staff consultations, we then had to sacrifice our liberty of action against the enemies within—Dutch Nazis—who are protected by Berlin."

Britain's Imposing Trade Figures

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—Britain's overseas trade imports for April amount to £109,889,119, the highest since October 1939.
Exports amount to £48,289,923, the highest since July 1939.
Re-exports amounted to £443,429, the highest since the War began.

DUTCH LOSSES

FROM PAGE ONE

and "you must continue to watch the map of Holland. We bring immense resources to the Allies and will fight until victory."
Dr. van Kleffens graphically described how the last of the Dutch bombers were loaded up, ascended and have not been heard of since.

To Be Re-Armed

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—Part of the Dutch forces who on Tuesday night were ordered to lay down their arms in order to spare the civilian population have now crossed into Belgium.

The Dutch troops will be re-armed in Belgium without delay. The Netherlands Legation says that they will form the kernel of a new Dutch force which the Dutch Government in London is considering.

The greater part of the Dutch navy is at present in the Dutch East and West Indies. The part of the Dutch Navy which is in the North Sea is co-operating with the Allied navies.

It should be mentioned, says the Legation, that the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies has at his disposal a well-equipped and trained army.

The air force of bombers and fighters is of the latest American and Dutch models.

Holland's Monarch Denounces Nazism

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—"I and my people had always hoped that it would be possible to limit the extent of the European conflict and that a reasonable basis for a lasting peace could be established in the near future," declared Queen Wilhelmina at 9 p.m. to-day in a broadcast to the British Empire.

"To-day it appears that all our fervent prayers in favour of a common understanding between nations have proved futile. After the ruthless aggression against progressive and democratic Norway, an even more cynical, if possible, procedure was followed in respect of Holland and Belgium."

Futile Gestures

"Both countries had shown to the utmost their power and their steady determination to preserve their neutrality and had offered more than once their good offices with the view to re-establishing contact between the belligerent powers which might have led to the cessation of hostilities."
"To-day we have to admit that no happiness can be expected in this world if those who are solely responsible for the present situation are not definitely checked in their course of unscrupulous destruction and utter disregard of law and most elementary principles of morality."

Our Spirits Unbroken

"After heroic struggles, my nation that has attempted everything to maintain peace is being over-powered by sheer force, but morally we can never be conquered. Our spirits will remain unbroken because our conscience is clear."
"I pray God that our allied cause may be blessed and that the dawn of the day, when freedom will be restored to the Netherlands and all other victims of general aggression, be near."

SWITZERLAND PRECAUTIONS

FROM PAGE ONE

ed have been asked to put themselves at the disposal of auxiliary services of the Army.

The Swiss public has been anxiously watching every phase of the campaign in Holland and Belgium.

The Swiss newspapers warn the public against premature conclusions from the capitulation of Holland.

Significant Precaution

BERNE, May 15 (Reuter).—Passenger trains between Switzerland and Germany are suspended in both directions except for travellers with diplomatic passports.

Traffic in the German station of Basle has been almost wholly suspended.

Legations' Precautions

A "Domest" message states that the British and French Legations in Switzerland have destroyed cipher and confidential documents as a precautionary measure against any surprise German parachute invasion of the country.

Italy's Contraband Control Complaint

ROME, May 16 (Reuter).—The Italian Ministry of Communications held the Senate yesterday that 2,449 Italian ships had been either stopped or diverted from their routes by the Allied Contraband Control since the outbreak of war.

Seven Italian ships have been sunk in the North Sea with the loss of 34 lives.

Allied Financial Agreement

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—Britain, France and Belgium have concluded a financial agreement providing for reciprocal facilities for the settlement of expenditure.

This means that Belgium is now in the Anglo-French scheme of financial and economic co-operation and will pool resources with them.

JAPANESE ROUTED

Important Claims From Chungking

CHUNGKING, May 16 (Reuter).—According to the latest Chinese field dispatches, the rout of the Japanese army, which was trapped by superior Chinese forces north-west of Hankow last week, is now almost complete.

Some 20,000 men, still encircled near Tsuyang, are making desperate but so far vain efforts to fight their way through the Chinese cordon, while two fresh Japanese brigades advancing from the south are trying to relieve them.

Disorderly Retreat

The remainder of the Japanese force is stated to have fallen back in disorder towards the south-east after suffering heavy losses.

The Chinese High Command states that the Japanese base of Changtse-kwan was captured yesterday.

ROTTERDAM IN RUINS

Why Dutch Army Laid Down Their Arms

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—Rotterdam has been practically destroyed, and the fact that Utrecht was threatened with a similar fate was the last straw which forced the Dutch Commander-in-Chief to order his army to lay down arms.

This statement was made yesterday by Dutch circles in London.

On Tuesday morning the Dutch troops had re-occupied Rotterdam for the second time, but the city was so badly damaged that the people had to leave it.
Dutch circles in London also point out that the main water line from the Zuider Zee down to the Maas was never broken. The Germans who got into the country from the south threatened it from the rear.

MASS ARMADAS IN THE AIR

FROM PAGE ONE

day, R.A.F. guards had to shield him from the anger of the villagers.

150 Planes in Action

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—The Air Ministry announced that in the Allied air attack in the Sedan area yesterday, several pontoon bridges at the crossings of the Meuse were destroyed.

Over 150 Allied aircraft attacked the crossings and the main lines of advancing reinforcements.

Four bridges were destroyed, tank and troop concentrations were broken up and roads were blocked.

The German advance in the Sedan area was halted by this operation and the French were enabled to launch a vigorous counter-attack.

Throughout the day, extensive bombing operations were also carried out on other parts of the battle front. Considerable damage was inflicted on the enemy's communications and enemy lighters were accounted for.

Night Bombing Raids

During the night bombing raids were carried out in Germany on the enemy's lines of communication.

Apart from the operation in the Sedan area, where success could not have been achieved without casualties being sustained, the balance of aircraft losses remains heavily in the Allied favour.

Reconnaissance patrols have flown along the Dutch coast where many wrecked aircraft are seen on beaches and fields round The Hague.

Devastating Raid Described

LONDON, May 15 (British Wireless).—Details of a devastating daylight attack by British bombers on an enemy mechanized column several miles long may now be given.

In the early stages of the German invasion of Belgium, large enemy concentrations were reported to be moving forward through the frontier town of Maastricht. A strong force of Blenheim bombers was at once despatched with orders to find the enemy's leading column and delay its advance.

It located the column on the road leading from Maastricht towards Tongres. The column, a moving mass of small tanks, armoured cars and motor transports loaded with troops, stretched nearly five miles and was progressing steadily at a speed of about 20 to 25 miles per hour.

The tanks were leading and the long line of vehicles, mostly bunched at the Maastricht end of the road, gradually thinned towards Tongres where they were some 20 yards apart.

Dive Into Action

Brenging up to aid the approach and diving to within 1,000 feet of the ground, the bomber formation went into action. One after the other, the Blenheims attacked in quick succession and from different directions.

High explosive bombs of heavy calibre tore great craters in the road surface, piling the vehicles in hopeless confusion while large numbers of smaller bombs played havoc with the personnel.

The initial attack brought great success and by the time the last Blenheim had swooped down through the hail of rifle and machine gun fire, the enemy's leading column of armoured cars and motor transports, the whole column was stopped and the road effectively blocked.

ALLIES DIG IN

FROM PAGE ONE

third and one-quarter respectively of the enemy's losses.

Violent Tank Attacks

PARIS, May 16 (Reuter).—An official communiqué issued to-day states that at several points from Antwerp to north-west of Namur there have been violent enemy tank attacks on the British, French and Belgian troops.

All these attacks were repulsed. Between Meezels and Namur, on the Meuse, the enemy have succeeded in crossing the river at several points and fighting continues.

In the neighbourhood of Sedan, where the enemy have made some progress, courier attacks with tanks, supported by aerial bombardments, are taking place.

Further east there has been artillery action. The Allied aircraft continued reconnaissance flights.

The fighters intervened notably to protect the missions of our bombers. During the engagements, 11 enemy aircraft were shot down.

Counter-Attack Succeeds

PARIS, May 15 (Reuter).—While it is stated here that the Germans yesterday succeeded in crossing the Meuse at Sedan and south of Sedan, it is added that Allied counter-attacks, strongly supported by the air force, threw back part of the attackers into the river with enormous losses.

Position Explained

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—Competent military circles in London state that the Allied left flank in Belgium will now be resting on the bastion of Antwerp and the River Scheldt.

They state that in the south the Allies are holding a position covering Brussels, and attacks which are heavy in some places, are developing.

The most serious fighting is at Sedan, where the Germans have crossed the river and are in possession of a portion of the defensive zone thereabout.

It is denied that the Maginot Line is turned or broken. Sedan does not form part of the Maginot Line.

It is understood that Zeeland is still in our hands.

Belgians Not Discouraged

BRUSSELS, May 15 (Reuter).—A Government proclamation says: "The defeat of our northern neighbours will not discourage us. Our army, supported by our British and French allies, is stubbornly resisting."

"Belgium cannot be defeated." It is stated that the Government has not left the capital, where the Allied Embassies also remain.

GERMANS PIERCE

FROM PAGE ONE

is taking place along a front extending from Namur to Sedan, as "a great hurricane."

The enemy, hurling formidable forces into the battle, is attacking along the entire 40-mile front.

The attack is more on the lines of the Polish campaign than those of 1914.

The Germans are using relatively little artillery, but are pushing forward at great speed with armoured and motorized columns.

In support of their land operations, they are employing the enormous mass of aircraft which are continually bombing and machine-gunning the French infantry.

At certain points where the Germans succeeded in breaking through south of Sedan, the French infantry were simply overwhelmed by the mass of mechanized units employed by the invaders.

New Dispositions

All day new dispositions have been taken to stop the advance of certain enemy columns, consolidate positions and fill breaches in the line.

The Germans have massed a formidable amount of troops and material between Namur and Sedan, and it is stated in military circles in Paris to-night that while the situation is serious, it is not critical.

Cool determination and quiet confidence reign among the French High Command.

ITALY PREPARES

Continued From Page 1

reported from Freiburg along the north-east border of Switzerland.

Passenger train services from Germany via Basle have been suspended in both directions except for those with diplomatic passports.

The Swiss radio denies rumours spread by certain sinister sources expressing doubts about Switzerland's neutrality.

Americans Rushing Out Of Italy

ROME, May 15 (Reuter).—All American ships leaving Italy are fully booked, mostly by American refugees from Holland and Belgium.

Domest

More firemen for Britain.

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—Britain's fire fighting services are to be strengthened.

A scheme is to be introduced in which members of the public, working in small teams with in an emergency, act as firemen in their own areas.

Over 30,000 steam pumps will be issued for this purpose.

MUST BEAT HITLER

Leon Blum's Speech At Bournemouth

BOURNEMOUTH, May 16 (Reuter).—"I don't know what will happen to capitalism if we lose the war, but I do know what will happen to socialism if Hitler triumphs," said M. Leon Blum, the French Socialist leader and former Premier at a speech here yesterday to the Labour Party.

"Wherever this mechanised Attila has passed over worker's rights and institutions have been destroyed. Rumours that France has ceased to be a democracy and is now a military tyranny are ridiculous," he said. "The death penalty is not for propaganda but for treason."

No Difference

He hinted at further measures to deal with sabotage and treachery in France.

He said that the French could see no difference between Communists and Nazis. Indeed, it was a fact that Nazi planes had dropped Communist pamphlets over France.

The French and British people did not need a lesson in courage. They wanted calmness, energy and prompt resolve so that they would not be broken in their resistance to Hitler.

DESTROYER BEACHED

Damaged In Raid Off Holland

LONDON, May 15 (U.P.).—The British destroyer H.M.S. Valentine has been damaged in an air attack off the Dutch coast and has been beached, according to an Admiralty communiqué.

The Admiralty denies other German claims to having sunk British warships.

"No British warships have been sunk or set afire, or seriously damaged since the invasion of the low countries, except H.M. submarine Seal," the Admiralty announcement said.

Details of casualties in H.M.S. Valentine have not yet been received but they are believed to be slight.

Norwegians' Victory

Nazi Troops Forced To Retreat

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—A Norwegian communiqué issued to-day announces that Allied troops have occupied Elvegardsmoen and Gryllo and the roads surrounding Herjolmen.

The Norwegian troops have occupied the Vassdal Mountains and advanced further into the mountains south of Bulkedalen.

The Norwegian Telegraph Agency says this means that the enemy has been forced to retreat southwards to the mountains.

Closing Round Narvik.

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—A Norwegian High Command communiqué announces that the Allied and Norwegian troops are in Elvegardsmoen which is just south of Herjovik.

Allied troops are closing round Narvik. The French commander in this sector reports that the Germans have been retreating steadily for the past few days.

They have no heavy artillery but have plenty of machine-guns. They are completely separated from the other German forces in northern Norway.

The commander expresses his complete certainty that the situation is extremely difficult for the Germans. Daily supplies which have been landed by Nazi planes are not enough.

In view of the excellent defence positions at Narvik, however, and to avoid unnecessary loss of life, operations will continue to be slow but sure.

Tighter Food Rationing

Less Butter, Sugar And Bacon

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—Lord Woolton, the Minister for Food, broadcasting to-night, announced the following reductions of the weekly ration allowances:

Butter from eight to four ounces. Sugar from 12 to eight ounces. Bacon soon will also be reduced. Glucose will be rationed from June 1.

The reduction of the sugar allowance is necessitated by the failure of the West Indies Corporation.

Roosevelt's Tour Postponed.

WASHINGTON, May 15 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt, who had intended to go to North Carolina and the Mississippi after Congress adjourns in June, has announced that the plan is provisionally suspended owing to the European situation.

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Neutrality Or Non-Belligerency?

Reserved Attitude By Cordell Hull

WASHINGTON, May 16 (Reuter).—The Argentine Foreign Minister's proposal to turn Pan-American neutrality into "non-belligerency" was discussed to-day by Dr. Espil, the Argentine Ambassador, and Mr. Sumner Welles.

It is understood that Mr. Sumner Welles was most reserved and expressed a desire to have more time to study the proposal.

It is pointed out that United States neutrality is a matter determined by the Congress, and it is most difficult for President Roosevelt to partake in any discussion on a new aspect of neutrality without considering the question of fresh legislation by Congress.

The Argentine proposal, nevertheless, is attracting great attention here.

HOW THE HAGUE CAPITULATED

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—A German mechanized column entered The Hague about 6.30 a.m. according to a message from Hilversum.

It is stated that the inhabitants were awakened about 5 a.m. by low flying aircraft.

Half an hour later German troops were taking up positions in the Lange Voorhout near Parliament Buildings in the centre of the city.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

The Hongkong Stock Exchange official summary issued yesterday says:

The morning was very quiet. Sellers. Docks Rts. \$0.15. Sales. H.K. Banks \$1,470/60. Star Ferries \$83. China Lights (Old) \$7.1/4.

HERBAL HELP FOR ACHING BACKS

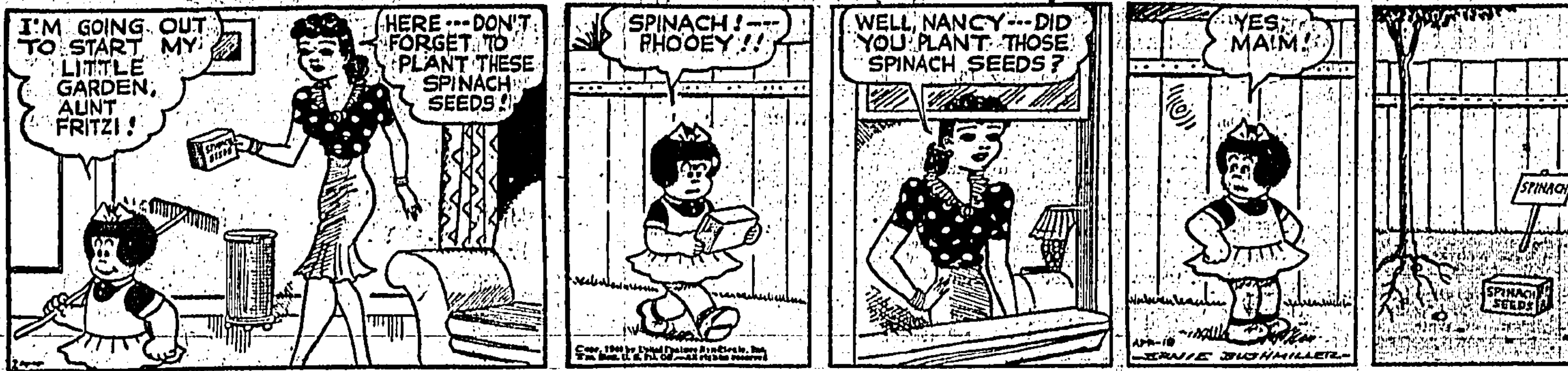
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By Ernie Bushmiller



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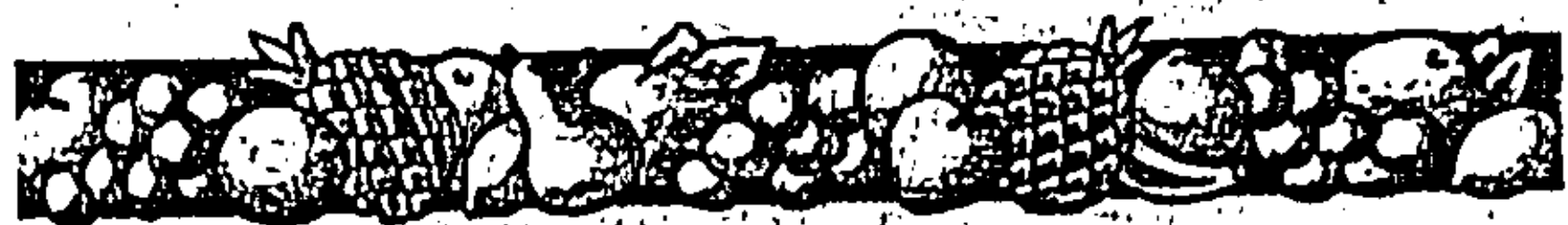
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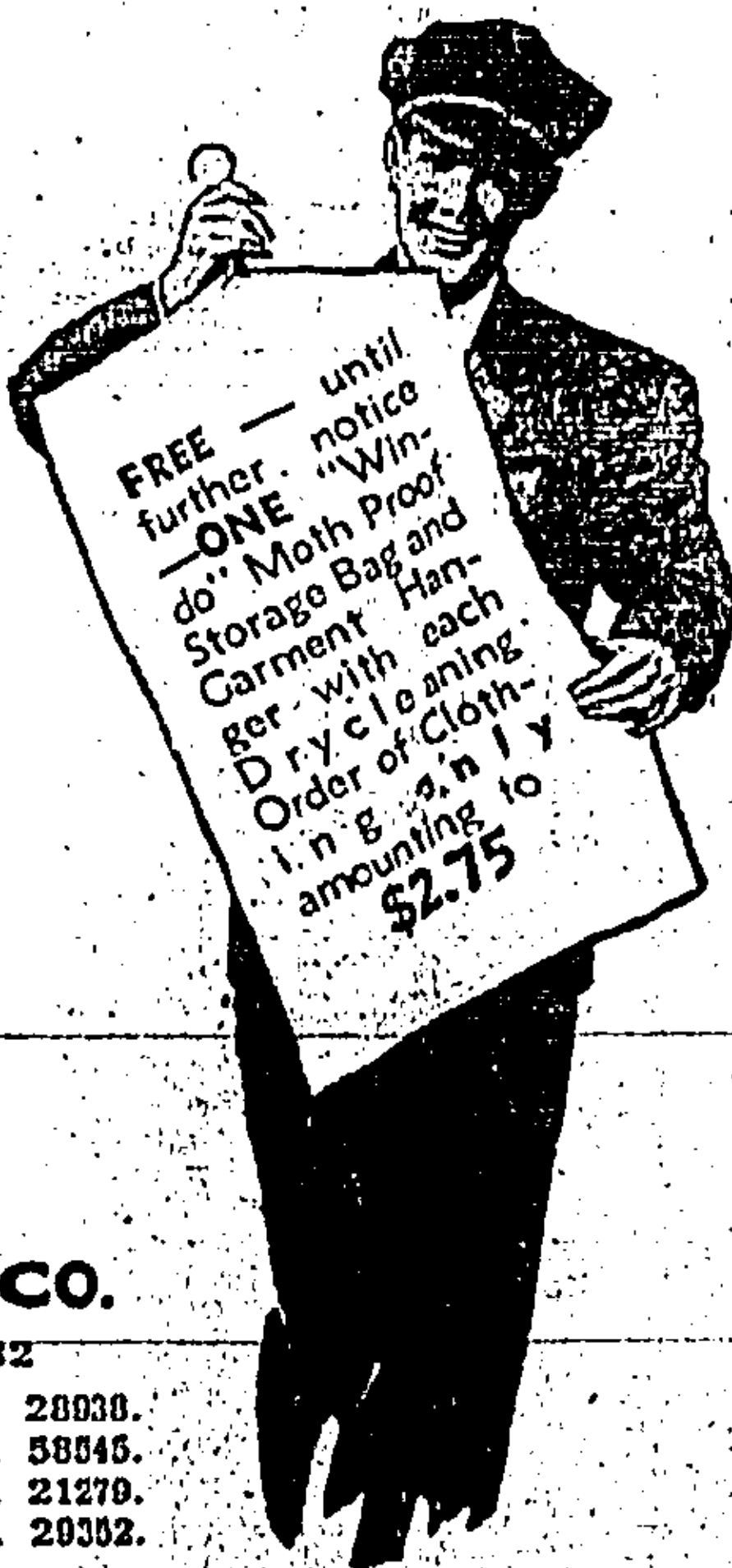
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EVERYWHERE



ONE IN EVERY FOUR WAS KILLED



THE SAVAGENESS of the German attack on the Netherlands may be gauged from the fact that one quarter of the mobilised Dutch Army of 400,000 has been killed in action. Above are typical examples of the sturdy Dutch fighters who, despite their terrific losses, continued to fight until told to lay down their arms by their High Command. Civilian losses in Holland have also been staggering.

Typical Nazi Canard

British "Tourists" in Dutch East Indies

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—Allegations from German sources are circulating in Japan that large numbers of tourists from Malaya are landing in the Dutch East Indies. These tourists are said to be British soldiers with many officers among them, and are compared to the German tourists who were the advance guard of the German invasion of Norway. It is authoritatively stated here that these German stories are wholly false. No British soldiers either in uniform or civilian clothing are landing or have landed anywhere in the Dutch East Indies.

Dutch Army Signs Its Surrender

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—The German High Command announces that the capitulation of the Dutch Army was signed at 11 a.m. to-day by the responsible Commanders-in-Chief.

Hitler Is Warned



ASTRIDE his donkey, Clarabelle, 70-year-old John Francis Perlo daily patrols Bechoh, the smallest of the Channel Islands. For John has constituted himself the island's defence force. He considers himself responsible for the safety of its dozen inhabitants. To add dignity to his position John has devised a uniform consisting of tartan kilt, sporran, tunic, forage cap and gum boots. His rifle dates back to the Crimea. "I'm not having any Nazi planes over there," he told a reporter. "Just let 'Old Nasty' try—I'll fix him." Clarabelle, incidentally, is a fat, red-tailed donkey of uncertain years.

LETTERS

The Tattoo

To The Editor,
The "Hongkong Telegraph."
Sir.—At the "Tattoo" last evening members of the Public were refused admittance to the ground. I was always under the impression that it was a Recreation Ground to which the Public had right of access. It was apparent that no one was wanted there but guests of the Officers and the Sergeants. The latter had nice comfortable wicker chairs to sit in, too. May be some one can explain this apparent discourtesy to the general Public. If they were not wanted why advertise it?
OLD BILL.

POPE'S PAPER BANNED

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—Circles in London who are in close touch with the Vatican state that the recent measure by the Fascist Party has rendered the distribution of the Vatican "Osservatore" impossible. These measures coincided with the Pope's messages to the sovereigns of Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland.

Alexandria Fleet Puts To Sea

CAIRO, May 15 (Reuter).—The Allied Fleet has put to sea from Alexandria for manoeuvres according to programme.

Crossword Puzzle

By LAURE MORRIS

ACROSS

- 1—Non-professional
- 2—Epitaphic remark
- 3—Process laboratory
- 4—Two
- 5—Round-up
- 6—The means
- 7—Inner surface of pane
- 8—Referring to Britain
- 9—Domestic servant
- 10—Jump
- 11—Forward to book
- 12—Slit-like guise
- 13—Piece of refuse
- 14—Pertaining to bone in forearm
- 15—Provide again with weapons
- 16—Lavatory
- 17—Small pipe
- 18—Cleaning application
- 19—Female birds
- 20—"Jack"
- 21—Unit of angularity
- 22—Article of furniture
- 23—Drive again
- 24—Dividing into three parts
- 25—Unit of force
- 26—Naval officer (abbr.)
- 27—Cry with rage
- 28—Paragon
- 29—Unhappy face
- 30—Unhappy
- 31—Assembling liver
- 32—Not technical
- 33—Spends exultantly about
- 34—Live offshoot of
- 35—Eastern European
- 36—Fruity portion of date

DOWN

- 1—Native of northern Africa
- 2—Artillery
- 3—Haze
- 4—Live encouragement
- 5—Julius
- 6—Metal-bearing vein
- 7—Short poem
- 8—Venerable
- 9—Days derived from calendar
- 10—Source of tongue
- 11—Open space
- 12—Head of college
- 13—Last night of
- 14—Rare weapons
- 15—Ooze
- 16—Being protectors by one's little child
- 17—Swift moving
- 18—Very black
- 19—Frenzied
- 20—Shaped to
- 21—Displacement
- 22—Fanciful
- 23—General course
- 24—Overgrown with grass-like herbs
- 25—Dance hat
- 26—Pine sitting
- 27—Lure
- 28—Russian provincial assembly
- 29—Which is capable of musical adjustment
- 30—Sir (abbr.)
- 31—Type of cocktail
- 32—Flat table-lands
- 33—Cause of legal action
- 34—Small stream
- 35—French protectorate
- 36—Unhappy
- 37—Labor
- 38—Fifteenth of March
- 39—Shield
- 40—Small case

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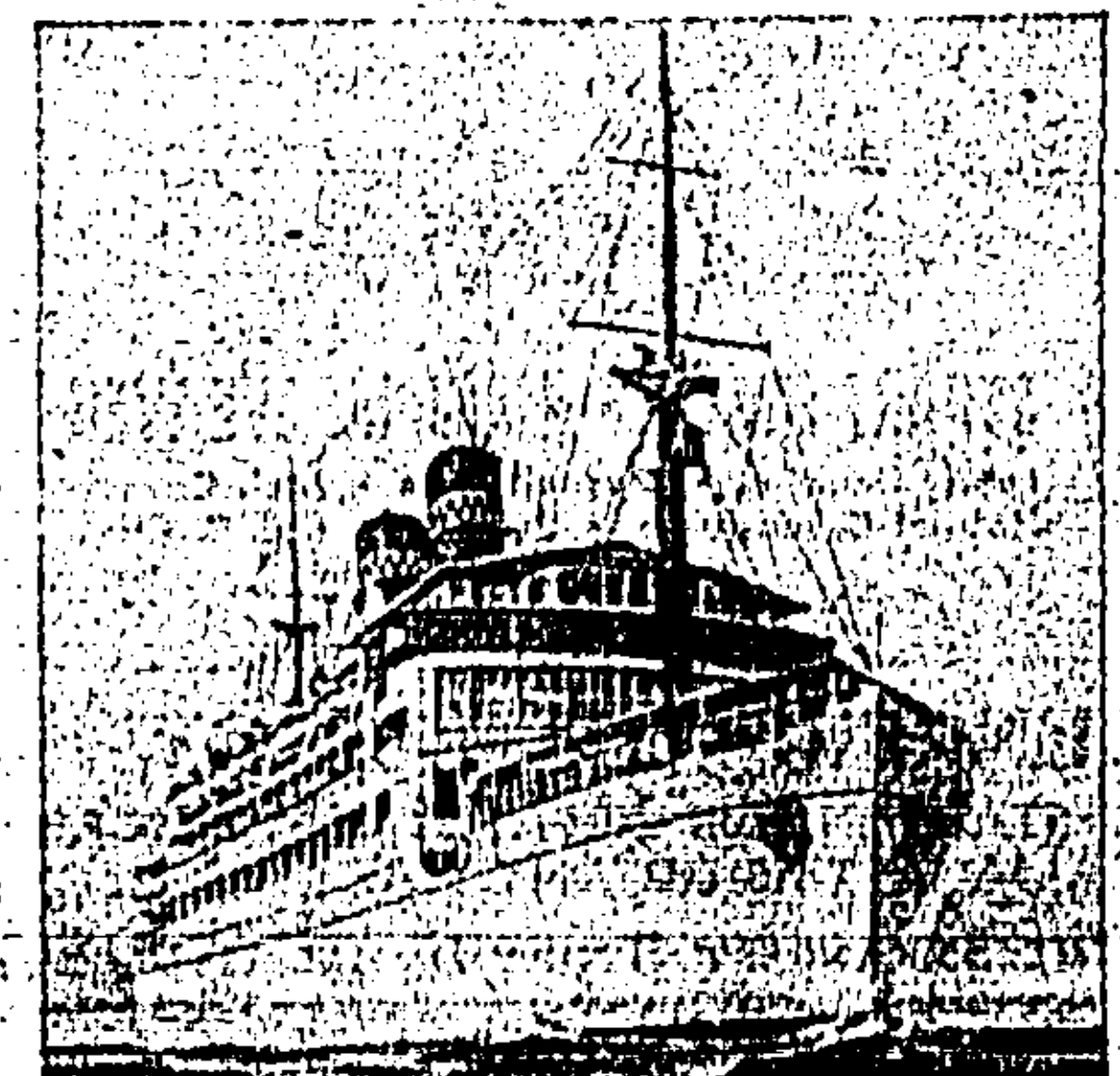
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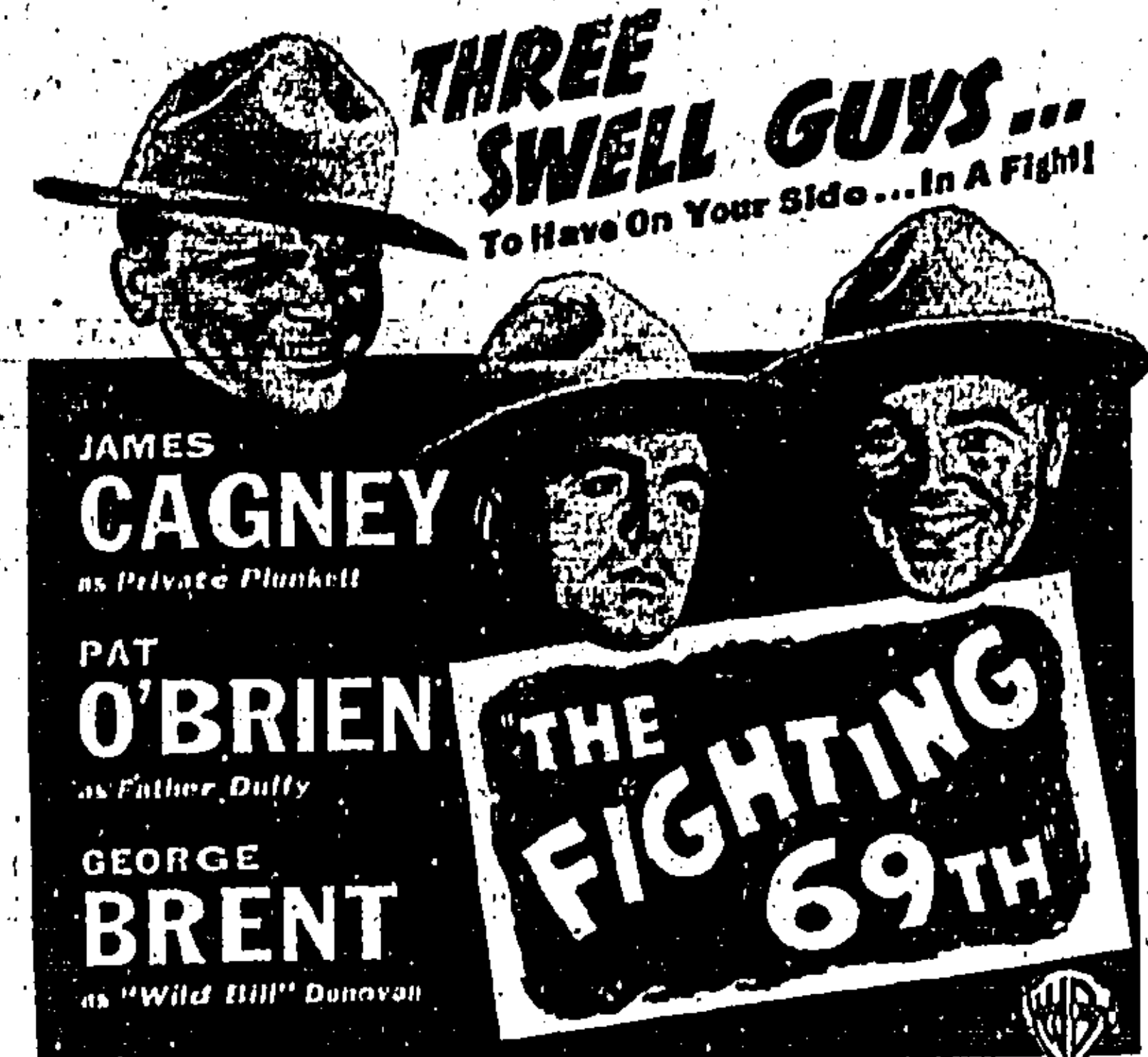
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MUSIC BY JOSEPH CALLEA • Edited by John Brown • Produced by William Wyllie
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

B.E.F. TRAIN WHITE HOPE

FRANCE.
By BERNARD GRAY

OUT in the open, on an aerodrome site behind the British lines in France, stands a boxing ring all roped off and ready for use.

And, working with a gang of men unloading stone from railway trucks a short distance away, I found to-day a man who kept on evening the ring with something like affection.

He was Glen Moody, light-heavy-weight and middle-weight champion of Wales, one of Britain's best-known professional fighters.

"All I want," said Sergeant Moody—yes, he's got three stripes—"is to get somebody in that ring with me. Then I shall be happy."

Moody, who looks in perfect condition, has with him a young Welshman whom he describes as a "white hope" for the world's heavy-weight title.

Firm Joined Up

Charlie Ralph is the name, and, like Moody, he comes from Fishguard. When the pair have time off they spar and train in a hut which they call a gymnasium.

They hope to fight in a fortnight if the B.E.F. can provide opponents.

Moody worked in peace time for Edmund Nuttall and Son, the construction company which built the Mersey Tunnel.

He still works with his old mates, for, when the call came for construction work in France, Sir Keith Nuttall placed himself at the head of volunteers among his men, brought them out here as soldiers in khaki.

Men who were executives in the firm in peace-time are now officers in the unit.

Foremen and gangers have in most cases become sergeants. Sir Keith himself is ranked major.

Dr. Krick Has New Business

LOS ANGELES.

DR. IRVING P. KRICK has started a business which is new even to America—land of new businesses. He sells weather reports.

Dr. Krick, who is head of the meteorological department of California University, first got the idea when Hollywood studios, anxious to send parties to film outdoor scenes "on location" miles away, would ask him to supply long-range weather forecasts.

His Clients

Now he has a subscription service of £30 a year with hundreds of clients, including fruit growers, holiday resorts, transport companies, department stores, coal merchants... and ice cream manufacturers.

He claims that his new methods make his forecasts 90 per cent. accurate.

FREE EDUCATION Squatters' Children To Have Own Schools

It is learned that steps will be taken shortly to erect two schools in the Tai Hang and Ngatukok squatters' camps for the children there.

It will be recalled that the Medical authorities recently received a donation of \$500 for the construction of temporary schools in the Tai Hang Camp, and equipment for them, from the Hongkong Red Swastika Society. The Society also undertook to pay the salaries of five teachers at Tai Hang Camp and three at Ngatukok Camp for a period of six months.

It was revealed yesterday that the 2,000 inmates of the Tai Hang Camp, and the 500 housed in the Ngatukok Camp are living in well-ordered and spaced huts, and appreciate the education facilities offered to their children.

JAPANESE LEAVING Many Residents in Britain Returning to East

LONDON, May 15.

Some Japanese residents, including the families of officials, stationed in London, are preparing to leave for Japan next month owing to the increasing dangers resulting from the sweeping German drive through the low countries. It is disclosed.

These Japanese will evacuate London in two groups, the first leaving by the Hakura Maru in early June and the rest by the Haruna Maru in mid-June. The whole Japanese colony, however, will not be evacuated.

LATE NEWS

Parliamentary Secretaries

The following Parliamentary Secretaries are appointed:

Mr. James Ede.—Education.

Capt. H. Macmillan.—Supply.

Mr. T. Williams.—Agriculture.

Mr. Robert Boothby.—Food.

Col. J. J. Llewellyn.—Aircraft Production.

Mr. William Mabane.—Home Security.

Capt. Harold Balfour.—Air.

Major Gwynn Lloyd.—Board of Trade.

Sir Arthur Salter.—Shipping.

Miss Florence Horsburgh.—Health.

Ministerial Appointments

Premier Issues A Further List

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—Further ministerial appointments announced to-night include:

Sir Donald Somervell.—Attorney General.

Sir William Jowitt.—Solicitor General.

Vice Lord Cranborne.—Paymaster General.

Mr. R. A. Butler.—Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. G. H. Hall.—Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

Mr. Harcourt Johnstone.—Secretary for Overseas Trade.

Sir Walter Womersley.—Minister for Pensions.

Mr. W. S. Morrison.—Postmaster General.

Mr. T. M. Cooper.—Lord Advocate.

Capt. H. F. C. Crookshank.—Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd.—Secretary for Petroleum.

Capt. A. U. M. Hudson.—Civil Lord of the Admiralty.

Parliamentary Secretaries

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Capt. Harold Balfour.—Air.

Major Gwynn Lloyd.—Board of Trade.

Sir Arthur Salter.—Shipping.

Miss Florence Horsburgh.—Health.

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SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON

THOMAS MITCHELL EDNA BEST FREDDIE HARTWELL MARY HAYES BOBBY QUILLAN RKO RADIO PICTURE

SATURDAY

Gene Towne presents

SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON

THOMAS MITCHELL EDNA BEST FREDDIE HARTWELL MARY HAYES BOBBY QUILLAN RKO RADIO PICTURE

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TO-MORROW

Gene Towne presents

SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON

THOMAS MITCHELL EDNA BEST FREDDIE HARTWELL MARY HAYES BOBBY QUILLAN RKO RADIO PICTURE

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WHITEAWAY'S

7,000 PLANES (WITH 3,000 TANKS & 2,000 FLAME-THROWERS) IN GREAT BLITZKRIEG ATTACK ON FRANCE

BELGIAN FRONT

BRITISH BAPTISM OF FIRE BATTLE OF THE ROBOTS

By RALPH HEINZEN
UNITED PRESS WAR
CORRESPONDENT

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN BELGIUM, May 16 (UP).—Five armies received their baptism of fire to-day as the Allied forces who have been advancing rapidly across Belgium clashed with the invading Nazis on a front extending in front of Antwerp, Louvain and Charleroi.

German Army Headquarters immediately deployed their advance guards to meet the Allied threat to the main body of troops who are attempting to advance on Antwerp and Brussels.

But the real Battle of the Lowlands has not yet begun and it may be another week before it will reach the bloody stage of one of the great battles of the last war.

Forts Hold Out

Belgian fortresses at Liege, Namur and other big centres are undoubtedly seriously stalling the Blitzkrieg, as they did in 1914.

Although the Germans are in possession of the city of Liege, the remaining Belgian fortresses there are harassing their troop movements and causing wide detours.

For the next few days the communications from Belgium will read like those issued early in August, 1914.

The setting is the same. There are the same flat fields where armies have been meeting for centuries—and the methods are the same.

Except for the romantic touch of German parachutists and the greater use of mechanisation, the conduct of the war has not altered in the past quarter of a century.

Forts Play Same Roles
The same Belgian forts are playing the same roles as they did in 1914, but this time the Allied forces have taken advantage through the swift arrival of reinforcements to bolster the Dutch armies in Zeeland and the Belgian forces west of the River Meuse.

I stood for hours to-day, watching the Allied armies rolling across Belgium into action.

It was an operation carried out with all the precision of a modern war machine.

Division commanders in both the French and British armies act only on sealed orders. They do what they are told in their sealed papers and the result borders on the automatic.

Crossings Effected
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".

PARIS, May 16. (UP).—German forces have effected several crossings of the Meuse River in Belgium between Namur and Meeles, according to last night's French war communiqué.

Liege Forts Hold Out
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".

BRUSSELS, May 16. (UP).—Although surrounded on all sides by the Germans, several of the fortresses at Liege are still holding out.

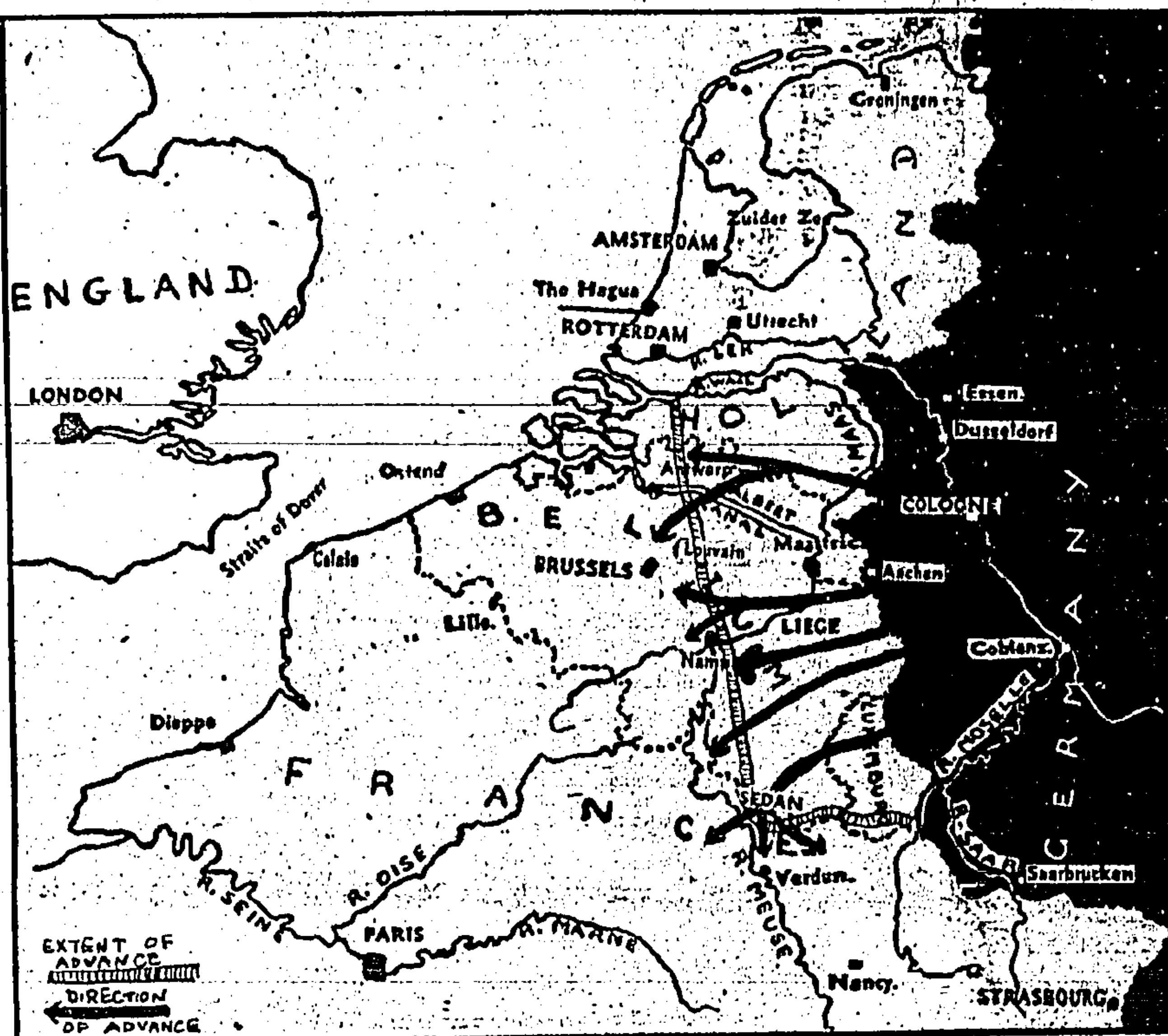
They have been completely isolated since Saturday.

Owing to the bombardment from these forts, the Germans have been unable to complete the occupation of the city itself.

German Claim
A German communiqué claims that a large force of French troops has been isolated north-east of Namur.

It adds that eighty British soldiers have been taken prisoner west of Meuse.

Over 2,000 prisoners were taken in Liege. A large proportion of the civilian population, the German communiqué adds, was killed as a result of the aerial attacks on the city, but the Germans blame the Belgians for rebelling.



Nazis Attack Italian Ship

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—German aircraft this afternoon attacked the Italian steamer Foscolo.

The attack was made off the Dutch coast. The ship had sailed from Antwerp.

The Foscolo sent out an S.O.S. stating that she had been bombed and was sinking.

MASS AIR BATTLES

Armadas Take To Air In Great Duels

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—Smarting under the lightning British air attack on German troops thrusting into the north-east corner of France yesterday when scores of British dive-bombers "plastered" the German advance to bring it to an early standstill, the German Air Force made a savage reply to-day.

"Reuter's" special correspondent with the R.A.F. in France says that wave after wave of Nazi bombers swept over the area of the British aerodromes, and the explosions of salvoes of heavy bombs have been heard every hour or so since two o'clock in the morning.

Small groups of fighters, still "kicking hard" despite the terrific strain on the handful of pilots flying them continuously since last Friday, engaged the raiders.

13 Machines Downed
By 6.30 p.m. they had bagged two Dorniers and eleven Messerschmitt 110's the cannon-firing fighters which were escorting the bombers.

Anti-aircraft fire is stated to have accounted for four other enemy aircraft.

A German air gunner, who baled out of a crashing Dornier, landed in a village where 16 civilians, mostly women, were killed by bombs yesterday, R.A.F. guards had to shield him from the anger of the villagers.

150 Planes In Action
LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—The Air Ministry announced that in the

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

ITALY PREPARES FOR WAR: POPE IS DESPONDENT

ITALY HAS CARRIED out a test Mobilisation of all transport facilities, says "Reuter."

The Vatican City has advised British and French students who are now studying there to return to their countries, says "Domei."

"United Press" reports that His Holiness the Pope is in a despondent mood.

In a public audience to-day, His Holiness deplored the extension of the European conflict, which he blamed on the "new pagans"—meaning Germany.

Further precautions are being taken in Egypt, and "United Press" reports that the frontier districts of Mesopotamia and Sidi Barrani, facing Italian Libya, have been evacuated by all civilians.

Vatican Paper's Decision
ROME, May 16 (UP).—The "Osservatore Romano," organ of the Vatican has voluntarily restricted its circulation because of the unofficial accusation that the newspaper is pro-Allied.

Rome Students Demonstrate
ROME, May 16 (Reuter).—A mob of 10,000 students, which had collected at the Palazzo Venezia to-day, were dispersed by the police.

Troops are still guarding the British and French Embassies but there was no mention of Tuesday's disturbances in to-day's morning papers.

Most of the papers are jubilant about the capitulation of Holland and predict a similar fate for Britain.

Full Obedience To Il Duce
ROME, May 16 (Reuter).—"Il Duce's orders will be obeyed in all circumstances," declared Signor Venturi.

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

THREAT TO BALKANS

All Involved If Italy Enters War

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".

NEW YORK, May 16. (Domei).—Press despatches to American news agencies in New York forecast that the Balkans will be the next battlefield in the European War.

Correspondents report increased diplomatic activity in all the Balkan States, where the Allies and Germany are seeking to wean away supporters of the enemy.

It is believed that Mussolini will continue to sit on the fence until the outcome of the German invasion of Holland and Belgium is apparent.

It appears that the German Blitzkrieg has any chance of success Italy, it is believed here, will throw in her lot with Germany.

If Italy enters the war few, if any, of the Balkan States will be able to remain neutral.

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

SITUATION MORE TENSE

THE ITALIAN situation appears to have grown more tense. The Franco-Italian frontier has been closed to railway traffic.

Americans have been warned to evacuate the entire western and southern Europe.

Italians yesterday entered Yugo-Slavia and smashed windows in the Yugo-Slav town of Susak.

(Full details on Page Ten.)

HITLER THROWS ENTIRE MECHANISED ARMY INTO BATTLE OF THE MEUSE

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

IN THE GREAT GERMAN OFFENSIVE ALONG THE TWENTY-MILE FRONT BETWEEN THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER AND SEDAN—THE BATTLE OF THE FRENCH MEUSE—THE INVADERS YESTERDAY EMPLOYED BETWEEN 6,000 AND 7,000 WARPLANES, 2,000 FLAME-THROWER WHIPPET TANKS AND 3,000 LAND BATTLESHIPS.

Through this overwhelming mass of mechanised units, the Germans were able to slash their way through the French lines at three points.

LINES OVERWHELMED

The French front lines were simply overwhelmed. No attempt was made by the mass of German mechanised units to mop up the smashed French lines, the invaders making the mistake of believing that the defenders were so thoroughly disorganised that a permanent breach had been effected.

As the German tanks proceeded into France behind the front lines at an enormous pace, however, the French infantry re-formed their lines.

SOLID WALL OF FIRE

The waves of German infantry which were leisurely following up the advance of the mechanised units were met with a solid wall of machine-gun fire and steel and thousands died even before they reached the French trenches.

In the ensuing hand-to-hand bayonet encounter, the German infantry was repulsed.

The position now is that the German mechanised units are far behind the French lines, and are apparently trapped. They have insufficient fuel to force their way back and are apparently doing as much damage as they can to the French lines of communication before they run out of petrol.

MASSSES OF WARPLANES

French tanks everywhere are going out to meet the German machines, which are supported by masses of warplanes which roar over them a few hundred feet above the ground.

Warfare between tank and tank and between plane and plane is general throughout the entire sector, and the battles that are taking place are of a fantastic nature.

IT IS A BATTLE OF MECHANISED UNITS, WITH NO COMBATANTS VISIBLE—A BATTLE OF WARSHIPS ON THE LAND.

Meanwhile, enormous reinforcements of German infantry are pouring through Luxembourg and are concentrating on the salient which the Germans have succeeded in smashing across the Meuse from Sedan.

A German High Command communiqué issued in Berlin (quoted by "Domei") claims that the German position on the southern side of the Meuse in France has been considerably consolidated since yesterday.

Behind French Forts?
The Germans claim that they are now in occupation of a line between Meeles and Charleville, both of which are about three miles behind the main French line of fortifications.

The communiqué claims that in the aerial fighting in the Sedan sector 150 Allied and 27 German planes were lost.

Heavy attacks are now being launched against the French fortifications between Longwy and the French-Luxembourg border, the communiqué adds.

(Messages from "Reuter" and "United Press" and "Domei.")

Seek To Threaten
Allies From Rear

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".

PARIS, May 16. (UP).—The German operations in the Meuse region, where they have established themselves on French soil west of the Meuse River, indicates that the

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

FRENCH DEFENCES PIERCED

German Break Through South Of Meuse

Operating from the salient which they have formed on the left bank of the Meuse, which they succeeded in crossing after the fall of Sedan, the Germans have now succeeded in breaking through the French lines at three points between Sedan and the Luxembourg frontier.

The break through was effected by heavy mechanised units, says "Reuter."

After effecting a bridgehead across the Meuse River near Sedan the Germans lost no time in bringing hundreds of heavy tanks across the river by pontoon bridges which they quickly erected.

The tanks which broke through the French lines immediately spread out fan-wise in all directions, causing a general melee which lasted throughout the day behind the front lines.

As French tanks counter-attacked, French infantry succeeded in stopping the advance.

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

Louvain's Martyrdom

Sufferings Of 25 Years Ago Repeated

PARIS, May 16. (Reuter).—Louvain, whose irreplaceable intellectual treasures were burned by the Germans in 1914, is again passing through martyrdom, according to a French correspondent with the Belgian armies.

Louvain is a city a short distance east of Brussels.

The correspondent writes that the results achieved by the German air force against purely military objectives are in no way discouraging to the Allied armies whose concentration in the Sedan area yesterday, several pontoon bridges at the crossings of the Meuse were destroyed.

Later over 100 Allied aircraft at

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

LATEST

Anti-Parachute Army At Stations

LONDON, May 16. (Domei).—Units of the new Local Defence Force, which has been formed in Britain to combat the menace of parachute troop landings, will be stationed in all small towns, villages and other sparsely populated areas which the Germans may attack.

Volunteers between the ages of 16 and 65 are rushing to join the new unit.

SEE BACK PAGE FOR FURTHER LATEST NEWS

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FRENCH DEFENCES

→ FROM PAGE ONE

ceeded in closing the breach in the front line trenches after German mechanised units had disappeared to the rear.

Enemy infantry which had attempted to follow up the break through by the mechanised units were met with unexpected fire from the trenches which they had presumed would be deserted.

A terrific hand-to-hand battle, in which both the French and the Germans used their bayonets, has ensued.

Meanwhile, there is no information available regarding the fate of the large number of German tanks which are now to the rear of the French front lines.

But, says "Reuter", the German attack has changed the war of position behind France's fortified positions between Luxembourg and Sedan into a war of movement.

Enemy attacks are now taking the form of spearhead drives by the tank corps in an effort to penetrate the lines, with the infantry following in an attempt to mop up after the tanks have moved on.

This change in the character of the war, as was announced in Paris last night, has involved the re-organisation of French dispositions. The High Command has already carried out this re-disposition of forces.

A French war communiqué describes the Battle of the Meuse, which is taking place along a front extending from Namur to Sedan, as "a great hurricane."

The enemy, hurling formidable forces into the battle, is attacking along the entire 40-mile front.

The attack is more on the lines of the Polish campaign than those of 1914.

The Germans are using relatively little artillery, but are pushing forward at great speed with armoured and motorised divisions.

In support of their land operations, they are employing an enormous mass of aircraft, which are continually bombing and machine-gunning the French infantry.

At certain points where the Germans succeeded in breaking through south of Sedan, the French infantry were simply overwhelmed by the mass of mechanised units employed by the invaders.

Now Dispositions
All day new dispositions have been taken to stop the advance of certain enemy columns, consolidate positions and fill breaches in the line.

The Germans have massed a formidable amount of troops and material between Namur and Sedan, but it is stated in military circles in Paris tonight that while the situation is serious, it is not critical.

Cool determination and quiet confidence reign among the French High Command.

LOU VA IN'S MARTYRDOM

→ FROM PAGE ONE

tions are proceeding without damage and in perfect order.

But the brutal tactics of terrorising the civilian population and massacring without mercy show that the German troops are more than ever faithful to the pitiless precepts of Karl von Clausewitz.

The correspondent says that there was distress on the faces of Americans who accompanied him at Louvain at the sight of houses gutted by aerial torpedoes and the bodies of murdered women and children.

Louvain was largely rebuilt through American generosity.

7,000 PLANES IN ATTACK

→ FROM PAGE ONE

mechanised units are not only attempting to increase the salient which has been formed behind the French fortifications in the Sedan area, but are also endeavouring to extend their operations westward to the French plains.

This move is apparently designed to breach the French forces

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER

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Under general licence No. 10 granted by the United States Government the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger (Extreme-Orient) S.A. is now authorized to dispose freely of all its assets in the United States and therefore to carry on business as usual with the United States of America.

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER

(Extreme-Orient) S.A.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders

The Fifty-Ninth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Wednesday, the 22nd May, 1940, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1939.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th May to the 22nd May, 1940, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1940.

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS

of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 20th day of May, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at To Kwa Wan, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Area in Acres	Upset Price
No. 4272	Function of Castle Peak Road & Yek Tung Street, Cheung Sha Wan.	feet feet feet feet	14,780	0.334	\$ 1,063
As per sale plan.					

which are now fighting a rearguard action in Belgium between Namur and Avesnes.

General Onslaught By Infantry Near

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"—PARIS, May 16 (Domei).—It is believed that the large number of German reinforcements who have been pouring through Luxembourg towards Sedan and the area between Sedan and the Luxembourg frontier have now completed their deployment.

A general onslaught is expected in this region.

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 20th day of May, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Argyle Street, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Area in Acres	Upset Price
No. 4271	Argyle Street, adjoining Kowloon Island Lot No. 4270.	feet feet feet feet	12,000	0.275	\$ 950
As per sale plan.					

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS

of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 20th day of May, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Cheung Sha Wan, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Area in Acres	Upset Price
No. 4272	Function of Castle Peak Road & Yek Tung Street, Cheung Sha Wan.	feet feet feet feet	14,780	0.334	\$ 1,063
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MASS ARMADAS IN THE AIR

→ FROM PAGE ONE

tacked the crossings and the main lines of advancing reinforcements.

Four bridges were destroyed, tank and troops concentrations were broken up and roads were blocked.

The German advance in the Sedan area was halted by the operation and the French were enabled to launch a vigorous counter-attack.

Throughout the day, extensive bombing operations were also carried out on other parts of the battle front. Considerable damage was inflicted on the enemy and enemy losses were accounted for.

Night Bombing Raids

During the night bombing raids were carried out in Germany on the enemy's lines of communication.

Apart from the operation in the Sedan area, where success could not have been achieved without casualties being sustained, the balance of aircraft losses remains heavily in the Allied favour.

Reconnaissance patrols have flown along the Dutch coast where many wrecked aircraft are seen on beaches and fields round The Hague.

Dovastating Raid Described

LONDON, May 16 (British Wire)—Details of a devastating day-light attack by British bombers on an enemy mechanised column, several miles long may now be given.

In the early stages of the German invasion of Belgium, large enemy concentrations were reported to be moving forward through the frontier town of Maastrecht. A strong force of Blenheim bombers was at once despatched with orders to find the enemy's leading column and delay its advance.

It located the column on the road leading from Maastrecht towards Tongres. The column, a moving mass of small tanks, armoured cars and motor transports loaded with troops, stretched nearly five miles and was progressing steadily at a speed of about 20 to 25 miles per hour.

The tanks were leading and the long line of vehicles, mostly bunched at the Maastrecht end of the road, gradually thinned towards Tongres where they were some 20 yards apart.

Dive Into Action

Breaking up to mid the approach and, diving to within 1,000 feet of the ground, the bombers formation went into action. One after the other, the Blenheims attacked in quick succession and from different directions.

High explosive bombs of heavy calibre tore great rents in the road surface, pulling the vehicles in hopeless confusion while large numbers of small bombs played havoc with the personnel.

The initial attack brought great success and by the time the last Blenheim had swooped down through the hail of rifle and machine gun fire to drop its bombs on the convoy of damaged cars and overturned transports, the whole column was stopped and the road effectively blocked.

ITALY PREPARES

Continued From Page 1

tural, Minister of Communications, to-day when speaking to the Senate.

He added that in the days to come Italy would not be taken by surprise whatever might be the events—certainly glorious—that the country rallied round Duce might have to face.

He referred to "the intolerable conditions" which he said were imposed on Italy in the present war, contrary to the war of 1914-18, vessels were even stopped in non-belligerent territorial waters.

This he said limited and held up supplies for non-belligerent countries.

Americans Rushing Out Of Italy—ROME, May 16 (Reuter).—All American ships leaving Italy are fully booked, mostly by American refugees from Holland and Belgium.

Italy Aids Germany By Demonstrations

NEW YORK, May 16 (Domei).—The Italian anti-Allied demonstrations are regarded by well-informed diplomatic observers in Europe as having been started by Italy's desire to attract French Army units to the Italian border and British naval forces into the Mediterranean so as to aid German operations in the Netherlands and Belgium.

No signs are noted by observers of Italy's immediate participation in the European war, except the anti-Allied demonstrations by Italian students in front of the British Embassy on Tuesday.

Belgian Royalty Safe In London

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"—LONDON, May 16 (UP).—Radio-Brussels has broadcast a denial of the report that King Leopold's children are in Italy.

The announcement says that the King's Apparent to the throne, nine-year-old Prince Baudouin, twelve-year-old Princess Josephine and six-year-old Prince Albert are safe in London.

Italy's Contraband Control Complaint

ROME, May 16 (Reuter).—The Italian Ministry of Communications told the Senate today that 2,440 Italian ships had been either stopped or diverted from their routes by the Allied Contraband Control since the outbreak of war.

Seven Italian ships have been sunk in the North Sea with the loss of 34 lives.

JAPANESE FINED \$1,000

Registered False Name In Hotels

Fines totalling \$1,000 were imposed by Mr. R. Edwards at the Central Magistracy this morning on a Japanese merchant, Shigemori Sakata, 40, residing in the Matsubara Hotel, who pleaded guilty to eight charges under the Registration at Persons (Aliens)—Ordinance.

He was on bail of \$2,000.

Sakata was charged with giving a false name and nationality to the Hongkong Hotel on February 12 by entering the name of Tien Cheng and nationality Chinese in the register; (b) committing a similar offence on March 15; (c) giving a false name and nationality to the Luk Kwok Hotel, Vanchai, on March 15 by entering the name of Tien Cheng and nationality Chinese in the register; (d) giving a false name and nationality to the Luk Kwok Hotel on April 17, by entering the name of Fan To, and nationality Chinese in the register.

Four further counts of failing to report the change of his residential address to the Registration of Persons Office within one week of doing so, were also preferred.

Passed As Chinese

Det-Sgt. Mann, of the Special Branch, said Sakata went to the Hongkong Hotel on February 12, and passed himself off as a Chinese. During the time he was not in the Hongkong Hotel, he stayed at the Matsubara Hotel. On March 15, Sakata returned to the Hongkong Hotel, and again passed as a Chinese. The same day he engaged a room there, and between March 15 and April 16, lived alternately in both hotels.

On April 16, according to the defendant himself, he heard that another Japanese who stayed in the Hongkong Hotel had been arrested for passing as a Chinese. He therefore left both the Hongkong and Luk Kwok Hotels, and went back to the Matsubara.

On April 17, Sakata returned to the Luk Kwok Hotel, and again passed as a Chinese and took a room. From that date, he continued to rent a room in the Hotel, and stayed there frequently until Police finally found him two days ago and arrested him. During this time, he made one trip to Shanghai.

Deliberate Violations
Sgt. Mann said he had been instructed to ask the Court to take a serious view of the case, not only in view of the nature of the offence but the fact that the defendant knew they were deliberate violations of the law.

Questioned by Mr. Edwards, Sakata said he had been in Hongkong since February 5 this year, and had once before, eight years ago, been to Hongkong.

Mr. Edwards: You appear to have been systematically disregarding the regulations about giving your real name to the Hotels and notifying your change of address to the Police over a period of several months. Have you anything to say as to why that was?

Accused's Explanation
Sakata: I was born in Peiping, and had been educated in Chinese universities there. While in Peiping, I was given and adopted a Chinese name. On coming to Hongkong, I wanted to meet some Chinese here, but as Chinese people now refuse to call at Japanese hotels, I engaged rooms in other hotels in order that they might come to see me. All my Chinese friends know me by the name of Tien, and had I used my real name, they might have known it was I.

Mr. Edwards: But why did you give a different name when you went to the Luk Kwok Hotel on April 17?

Sakata: Before April 17, I heard a Japanese had been arrested for using a Chinese name, so I used that name in order to book a room before leaving for Shanghai.

Heavy Fines

Mr. Edwards: It appears to me to be a systematic disregard for the regulations. I have been considering whether I should exercise my powers of discretion to impose a heavy fine or to send you to prison without the option. However, you are fined \$100 on each of the first, second, third, fifth, sixth and seventh charges. The fourth and fifth charges seem to me more serious in that, on your own admission, you were fully aware of what you were doing, but instead of taking the honest course which would be to report to the Police, you gave yet another false name to the Luk Kwok Hotel. On these charges, you are fined \$200 each. If the fines are not paid, you will go to prison for five months' with hard labour.

The fines were paid.

Middlesex Regiment Celebrates

Anniversary Of Albuhera Day

The 1st Batt., the Middlesex Regiment, to-day celebrated Albuhera Day, anniversary of the Napoleonic battle which won the regiment its laurel-wreath badge and nickname of "The Die Hards."

Troops were given the day completely free from all regimental duties. Officers and men competed in a long sports programme this morning.

The usual barrack fete was abandoned this year because of the war.

The Battle Of Albuhera

The battle of Albuhera, fought in Spain on May 10, 1811, is the first which appears on the regiment's colours. The regiment, then the 57th foot, was part of a British brigade which advanced to retrieve the position after Napoleon's veteran artillery and cavalry had crashed through.

The regiment, under murderous fire, steadily dressed on its colours. It was a fight of 1800 British against 8000 French.

Of the Regiment's 600 men, only 157 survived, the senior surviving officer being a lieutenant, but they held a key position for a vital one-and-a-half hours which enabled British reinforcements to arrive and turn the tide of battle.

It was the dying words of the commanding officer, "Die hard my men, Die Hard!" which won the regiment its nickname. The regimental badge still bears the inscription "Albuhera."

Sports Programme

A long programme of sports was contested throughout the day. Results were:

Inter-mess hockey (11 a-side): Privates 2 (Hynes, Sheehan) defeated Corporals 1 (Dunne); Sergeants 2 (Perry, Ure goals) defeated Officers 0. Final: Privates 1 (Sheehan) defeated Sergeants 0.

Inter-company Billiards:—D Coy. defeated A Coy. by 32 points; H.Q. Coy. leads B Coy. 2/1 (unfinished).

Inter-company Darts:—B Coy. defeated D Coy.; A Coy. defeated C Coy.; Semi final: B Coy. defeated H.Q. Coy. Final: A Coy. defeated B Coy.

Inter-company Tennis:—B Coy. defeated A Coy. 6/1 6/5 6/3; B Coy. defeated H.Q. Coy. 6/3 6/3 6/5.

Inter-company miniature shoot:—C Coy. (238 points) 1, Q Coy. (division of H.Q. Coy.) (200) 2, A Coy. (192) 3, B-D Coy. (150) 4, G Coy. (division of H.Q. Coy.) (138) 5. Highest individual score: Corporal Langford (C Coy.) 98.

CITY FIRM SUED

\$1,000 For Alleged Breach Of Contract

Messrs. Shawan, Tones and Co. were sued for \$1,000 damages for alleged breach of contract by the Kow Chow firm before Mr. Justice E. H. Williams in the Summary Court this morning.

Mr. D. McCallum appeared for the plaintiff firm, and Mr. W. A. MacKinlay was for defendants.

Plaintiff's Case

Mr. McCallum said the action arose out of two contracts entered into between the parties at the beginning of 1938 whereby defendants were to sell 100 cases of window glass. The case for his clients was that defendants failed to deliver 50 cases, as a result of which damages amounting to \$1,000 were sustained by plaintiff through having had to buy the glass in the market at a price higher than the contract price.

Counter-Claim

The defence counter-claimed \$230.70 damages, alleging that under the agreements plaintiffs were to take delivery of the goods within seven days of their arrival. Defendants neglected or refused to take delivery of 50 cases, and in consequence defendants re-sold them at a loss.

Hearing is proceeding.

THREAT TO BALKANS

→ FROM PAGE ONE

able to remain neutral. It is believed that the British and French navies have long since completed plans for an immediate blockade of the Adriatic, Aegean and Marmora seas in the event of Italian participation in the war.

Observers predict that Germany may simultaneously invade Rumania, in which case, it is believed, Russia will step in and take Bessarabia, which was taken from her by Rumania in 1918.

Hungarians Mobilise

BUDAPEST, May 16 (Reuter).—The mobilisation of two Hungarian Army Corps is announced to-day. It has been officially stated that this cannot be regarded as any threat to peace.

The mobilisation is for the purpose of training men from the territories recently incorporated in Hungary

MAGAZINE PAGE

GERMANY'S BACK DOOR IS STILL OPEN

GERMANY'S front door has been shut and locked by our blockade of the North Sea. Her back door to the Balkan States stands wide open. The Black Sea and Danube now free from ice, Germany has plans for transporting Balkan goods by water. Germany has commissioned anything and everything that can be used on the river. But the Danube route is very slow. All perishable goods reach Germany by rail.

Rumania has two main lines, one going north via Cernauli, the other going west via Arad, to take goods into Germany. Three hundred truckloads of various goods passed over the Cernauli line each day at the beginning of this year. Rumania supplies wheat, maize, fats and pork apart from her petrol and heavy oil quota. The Rumanian exports to Germany jumped from 400 million lei for the whole of 1939 to 750 million lei for the first quarter of 1940.

Rumanian exports to Great Britain amount to 484 million lei for 1939, and 710 million lei for the first quarter of 1940. Germany is using every means to frighten the Rumanians into increasing their export figure.

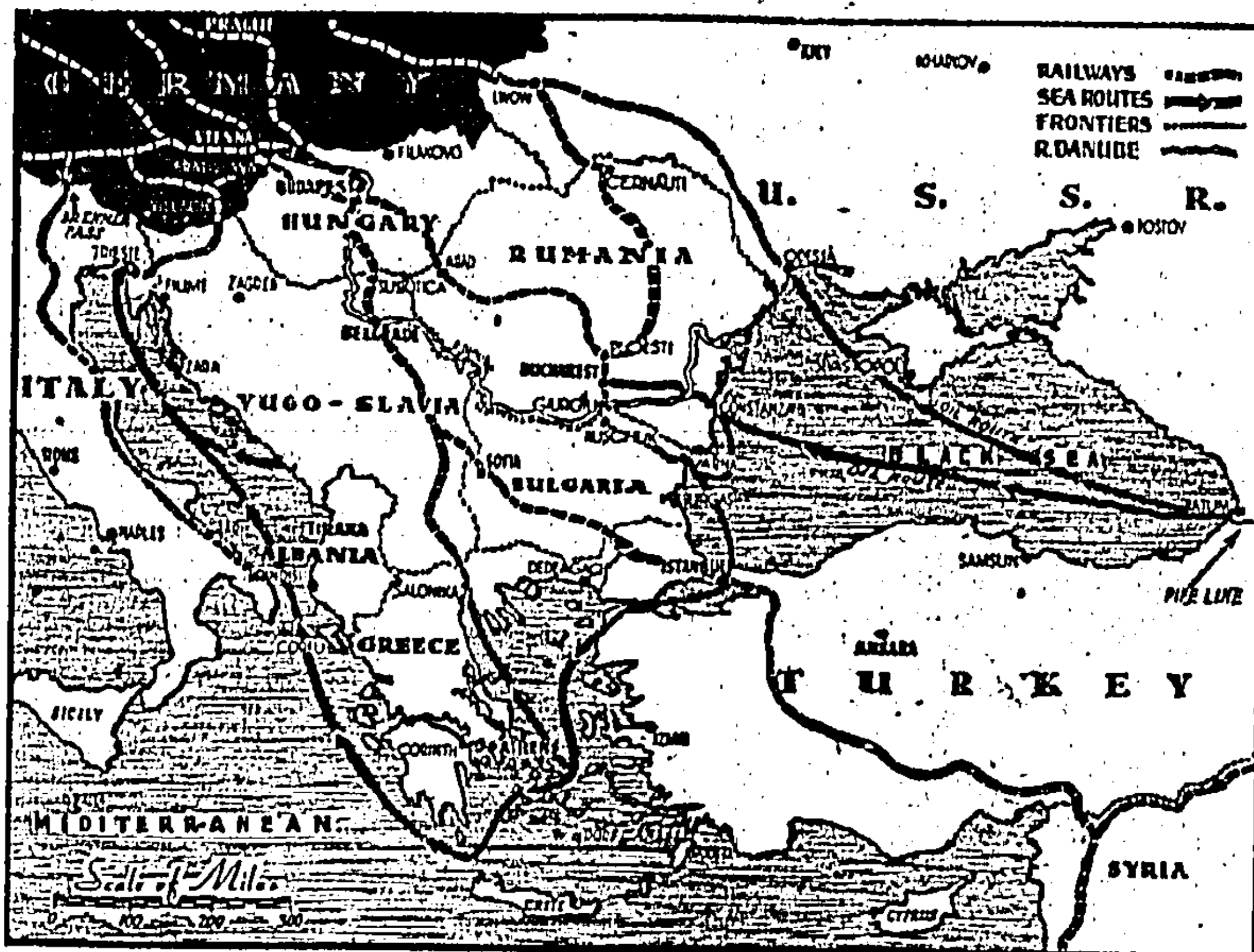
Bulgaria's position is far more acutely affected by German demands. Of the total Bulgarian exports for 1939 over two-thirds went to Germany. In return for heavy machinery and cars, she sends to the Nazis all her surplus

tobacco, eggs, grapes and pork. The goods travel either via the Danube or overland through Yugoslavia. Britain's share of Bulgarian export trade in 1939 was 3.1 per cent. of the total, compared with 13.8 per cent. of the total for 1937.

Yugo-Slavia offers foodstuffs, minerals and livestock and takes payment in machinery, chemicals and dyestuffs. Her trade with Germany has trebled in the past two years. Much of the Yugo-Slav material passes up the Adriatic coast and reaches Germany via Italy. The deposits of copper and bauxite now being exploited in Yugo-Slavia make her an object of particular attention in the German trade drive.

Greece has a surplus of olive oil, tobacco, currants and raisins. These products can reach Germany either via the sea routes of the Adriatic and thence overland through Yugo-Slavia. Greek exports to Germany in 1939 amounted to £4,000,000. To Great Britain she supplied about £2,000,000 worth of goods. Somehow this backdoor supply will have to be checked if the blockade is going to be of any real effectiveness.

We must buy first before the Germans get a chance. Meanwhile, the blockade will have to be extended to the Black Sea, Aegean and Mediterranean ports if the Germans are to be made to feel that they are going to lose the struggle.



GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"I can only concentrate on one thing at a time, Elmer! Can't you propose after I finish this chicken?"

Europeans must unite . . .

EUROPE MUST UNITE.—Thus writes Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, and his book cannot be too strongly recommended.

It is a challenge to all who realise that this war will mark the breakdown or the resurrection of Europe. The author's argument is that the unification of Europe is the only way to ensure lasting peace.

He is prepared for criticism of every kind and his answers, certainly seem adequate. Switzerland is his main example of how peoples of different tongue and origin can live side by side in peace and prosperity if only the good will is there as a beginning.

He ends his very impressive argument for a Federation of European States with the plea "Europeans, unite Europe" (Martin Secker and Warburg, 5s. 6d.).

THE FOUNDATION OF LANGUAGES.—E. Shewsbury, M.A., has written a remarkable little book on the origin of language. Examples from our daily speech are taken to show its evolution from earliest days when, as he says, "Babylon, Egypt and China were growing children."

It should be particularly useful to students of foreign languages. (The Eyre-Worth Press, 1s. 6d.).

32.). The method here employed of writing "backwards" can be very irritating, but in this instance it is a complete success.

We first meet Caley Thatcher as an old man awaiting death. Then we get by bit but telling scenes down the years until his portrait is complete.

It is exceptionally well done. On quite another plane is J. E. Pitt's THE SEA-WIFE'S SON (Heinemann, 5s. 3d.), a masterly tale of the sea—of coffin-ships and the trials of insurance brokers.

For that rapscallion Pedro Ventura alone we should feel supremely grateful—but all the characters "live" in quite a remarkable way.

China Xaus has taken jealousy and what it brings in its train for the subject of her novel DEVIL IN GREEN (Nicholson and Watson, 5s. 6d.). The influence wielded by a middle-aged woman over a young and weak character is not a pretty thing to see. But there are light moments.

In AKARAT by Elgin Gooseclose (Harrop, 5s. 6d.), we read of the persecutions of the Armenians and the founding of an all community of homeless refugees beneath the shadow of this mountain. It is an amazing tale of courage and endurance, somewhat leisurely told, but always interesting.

AUNTIE BEARDIE Joseph Shearing has based this "should-be" exciting story on a legend of French Revolution days, but after an interesting start the book loses its hold, for towards the end nobody seems quite real. (Hutchinson, 5s.).

BETWEEN the DEVIL and

IN Rumania I had talks with M. Gafencu, King Carol's energetic, English-speaking Foreign Minister; Sir Reginald Hoare, the British Minister; the Rumanian Propaganda Minister and other influential people.

The Rumanians are by nature rather easy-going and optimistic. During centuries of Turkish oppression they managed to secure for themselves privileges which were denied other Balkan States under Turkish rule and to retain a certain measure of independence.

Compromise is the leitmotiv of Rumanian diplomacy, and the Rumanians consider themselves clever enough to be able to steer a middle course between conflicting Nazi and Allied interests.

The people are, of course, overwhelmingly pro-Ally, as in Yugo-Slavia, Greece and Turkey. They want us to win the war and think we shall win. In the meantime Bukarest retains its reputation as the "Paris of South-Eastern Europe."

The half-hearted black-out attempts made last autumn when Italian pushed the Red Army to the Rumanian frontier with former Poland have been abandoned. Bukarest is a blaze of lights. Fashion and food shops are well stocked. Taxis, with ridiculously low tariffs, circulate with unrestricted frequency.

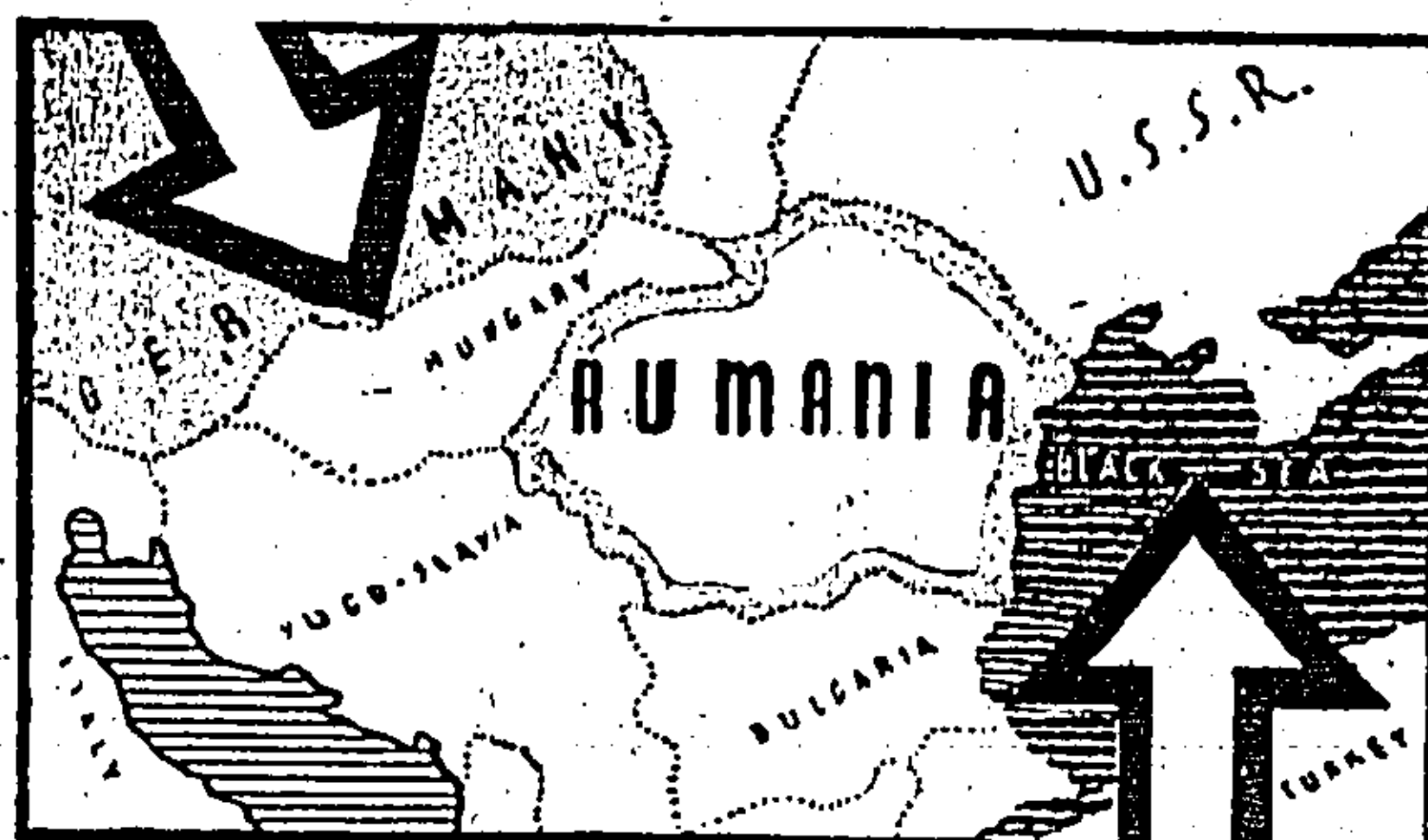
KING CAROL has reduced the centre of the capital to architectural chaos while extensions are made to his palace, and all Bukarest—pretty women, officials in gay-coloured uniforms, artists, Jews and students—swoon while the walls of boards which conceal the secrets of the new administrative buildings now going up.

One should say, perhaps, nearly all Bukarest, for in the Ministries lights burn until late in the night, while some 1,250,000 men—peasants dragged from their fields and professional men from their desks—have been mobilised for the past nine months to help in the construction of King Carol's moats at the frontiers.

WHAT does Bukarest talk about? The people smile when they hear that the first preoccupation of the Nazi trade emissaries when they arrive in Bukarest is to stroll round the food shops and send parcels of food to their folk in the Fatherland.

They wonder whether Rumania will see ration cards, because Dr. Ciolacu is alleged to have said that if Rumanians were to eat less there would be more food for export to Germany. Cost of living is a constant preoccupation, for prices are soaring. There are some grumbles about the continued mobilisation, and Rumanians ask: "Is it necessary?"

Rumanians do not think Germany will invade their country.



the BLACK SEA

First of all, Germany has no common frontier with Rumania. German troops could enter Rumania only through Hungarian or Russian-controlled territory.

Hungary is too tied up with Italy to permit the Germans to use her territory for attacking Rumania. Italy has large interests in Rumanian oil, and there is a profitable trade between Italy and Rumania. Why should she lose all this by permitting her ally, Hungary, to give passage to German troops against Rumania?

Secondly, Rumanians do not believe that Russia is at all anxious to have Germany along her

exchange between the Reichsmark and the lei. Rumanian oil is costing the Nazis dear.

Rumanians are so confident there will be no German aggression that they have not even made arrangements to destroy the oil wells. Sixty square miles of oil-fields will need a lot of explosives in an emergency. One hopes Rumanian optimism is justified.

If the Nazis took over Rumanian transport they might get all the oil they need for the war as it is being fought at present. But the chaos resulting from Nazi aggression would take months to eliminate. Germany cannot act in Rumania without Moscow's consent. Hitler, at the moment, must dance to the tune that Stalin pipes.

SINCE Finland's heroic stand the Rumanians are not afraid of Russia. They think that the Dniester and Carol's moat along the Dniester would keep the Russians busy for a long time. Foreign military experts are not so confident. One of them told me that the moat was an expensive luxury.

Then there is the Allied guarantee. Rumanians smile when the Briton talks to them of the guarantee. Nazi propagandists point out that the British troops in Palestine and Egypt are much farther away than the Russian troops on the left bank of the Dniester, or German troops just beyond the Polish oil-fields.

M. Gafencu told me that Rumania valued the guarantee as an expression of British interest and friendship.

I would rather have heard him say that Rumania valued the guarantee for its promise of speedy and effective support.

If Rumania were invaded it would take three days steaming to get from the Near East to Rumania, even if the Dardanelles were opened right away. But it will not be a simple question of steaming. There may be mines, submarines, and other complications, involving lengthy preparatory operations, before the transport of troops can be safely undertaken.

ALLIED interests have leased and held up hundreds of Danube lighters. For the few which remain the Nazis are paying fantastic prices. King Carol builds his fortifications and taxes the oil companies to pay for them. This sends up the price of oil.

France, Britain and Italy are making large purchases. The price soars again, until to-day Rumanian oil fetches twice the world-market price.

No wonder Dr. Ciolacu is pressing for a more favourable rate of

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 - F1631 Over the rainbow "Wizard of Oz". Where or When.
 - F 985 Maria, my own. Rumba. Green eyes. Rumba.
 - Harry Roy and Orch.
 - F1625 Good morning. Are you havin' any fun. Rosita.
 - F1650 You never miss the old faces. Man with the mandoline.
 - F1546 We're gonna hang out the washing.
 - F1548 We won't be long out there.

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Continuing the remarkable BANSE Revelations

BELOW is another pertinent extract from "Raum Und Volk Im Weltkrieg", the indiscreet publication by Professor Ewald Banse, Nazi professor of military science at Brunswick Technical College, who is recognised to-day as the strategist upon whose theories Nazi military action is based.

Banse is the successor of General Schlieffen, who prepared the plans for the German invasion of France through Belgium in the last war. As such, what he has to say is a clue to Nazi thought and, possibly, Nazi action.

In previous chapters, Banse wrote of the methods Germany should employ in invading Holland and Belgium, and the reasons why such invasions would have to be carried out by Hitler.

To-day, he writes of the other German dream—the invasion of England.

ENGLAND'S position just off the middle of the west coast of Europe makes her the natural gate keeper and overseer of the French, Belgian, Dutch, German, Danish and Norwegian coasts and of the seas which wash them, the Channel and the North Sea.

This explains the changing face of British history. As long as the Atlantic coast was Europe's rear, England was doomed to comparative insignificance; it was, in fact, an unpretentious land of peasants and shepherds, which exported wool and imported manufactured goods, and not in its own ships either.

But once the crossing of the Atlantic and the discovery and settlement of its further American shore had made Europe's west coast her main front, it depended entirely on the capacity of the British people whether the sudden change in their position, which was now extraordinarily advantageous from the commercial point of view, would result in the development of overseas trade and in political expansion or not.

The British proved equal to their opportunities; they are an ambitious race and carry out their projects with immense energy and unflinching success. Since the end of the 16th century they have reached out across the ocean and built up a colonial empire, which has endowed them with immense resources in the shape of raw materials for their industry and food stuffs for their population.

And in 1846 they took the step, so fraught with consequences for their security, of ruling their own agriculture by the introduction of free trade, which placed the nation's food supply in dependence on imports from overseas and, on the other hand, gave a great impetus to industry. England can scarcely survive for a month on her home production; in the event of war, therefore, she is faced with starvation unless she can import foodstuffs or has hoarded immense stocks.

Superiority At Sea

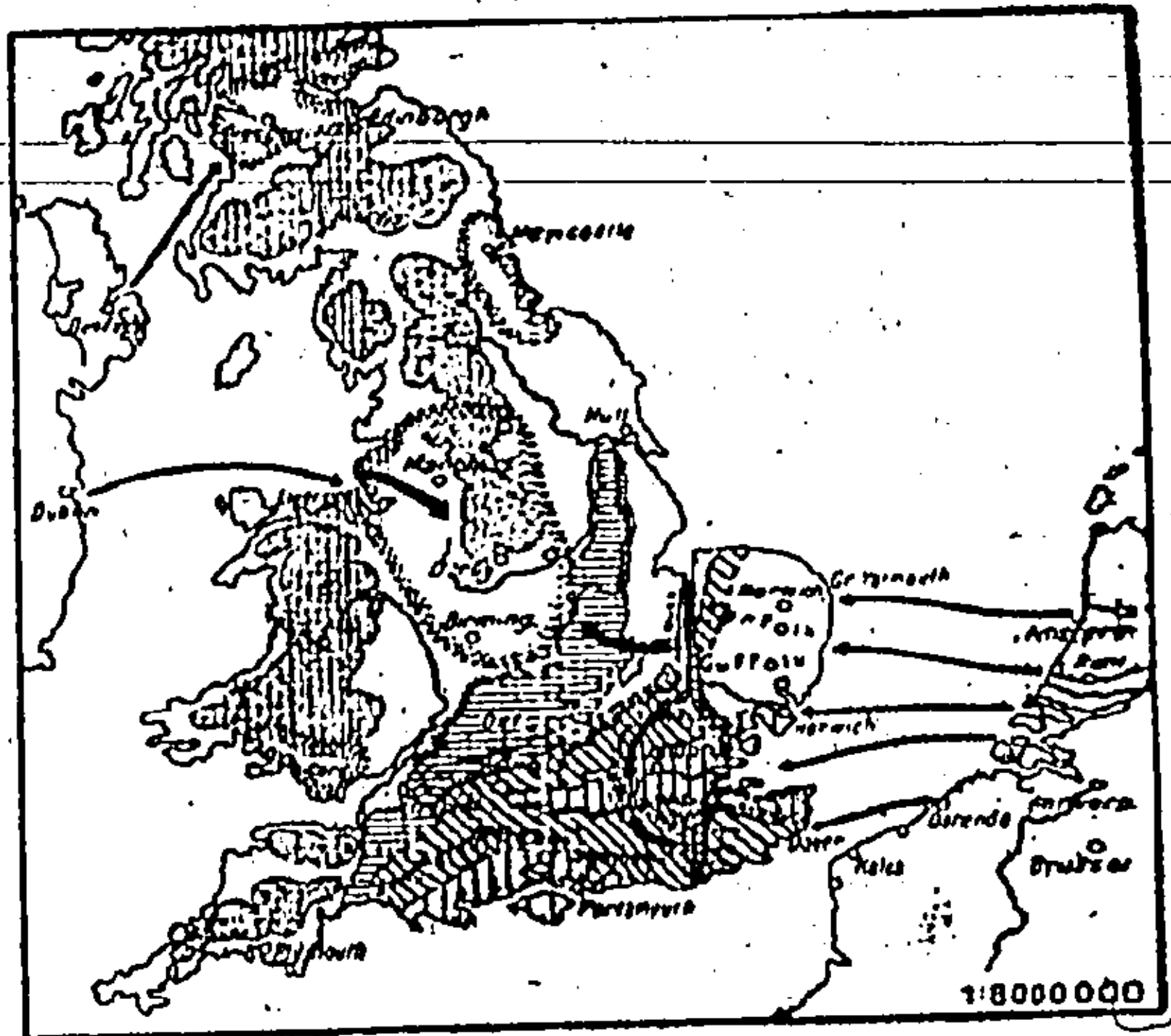
Even from this short survey certain important facts emerge regarding England's position in matters of national defence. Her situation as an island just off the Atlantic coast of Europe enables her to keep an eye on it and in particular to watch over the Channel and the North Sea; it gives her, in addition, a military security enjoyed by no other country of Europe.

Her economic dependence on her own, but distant empire, which proceeds from this sense of security, is only made feasible by her possession of a big merchant fleet.

This fact alone makes England the sworn foe of any power which aims at possessing an equally large fleet. In her case, therefore, the security of the State is bound up with an undisturbed maritime trade and a strong navy none of these things is possible without the other; it but one drops out, the whole structure falls to pieces.

Its two main pillars are the navy, and, of course, the air force. The military upshot of this is that for England the navy is much more important than the army. If the worst comes to the worst, the navy has (as happened in the world war) to procure for the English, secure behind their sea walls, the necessary time to raise an army.

How Hitler would INVADE ENGLAND



From the military point of view England's field of action lies outside her coast line so long as no enemy has crossed the latter. This means that England's European theatre of war lies on the sea, even on one of its further coasts, from Jutland to the Gironde, to begin with—and perhaps subsequently on the neighbouring island of Ireland.

Approach From The Sea

Great Britain is easily approached from the sea owing to its many bays and short but deep rivers nor does its interior, apart from Scotland and Wales, present many obstacles to communication. Even the Pennine Chain in the north of England forms a mere barrier, being merely a sort of raised plateau covered with sheep runs.

In general there are three main densely populated industrial (and shipping) areas:—(1) the main axis-line running right across the south of England from London to Cardiff, with its centre of gravity in the vast London area; (2) the Midlands, an area bounded roughly by a line joining Liverpool, Birmingham, Hull, and Leeds and containing rich deposits of coal and iron; the Midlands are the seat of the principal heavy, smelting and textile industries of the country, contain a considerable proportion of its population, and are responsible for most of its foreign trade; (3) the small lowland area in the centre of Scotland, with its coal and iron deposits, its shipbuilding and other industries, which contains Glasgow and Edinburgh and almost the whole population of Scotland.

The remainder of the island is a good deal more sparsely populated and is of no great importance for the economic life of the country, which is, in this case, the country.

It follows that any hostile threat or actual invasion must be aimed at one of these three areas, and if possible against the most important, which are the Midlands, which are also the principal centres for the manufacture of arms.

The south east of England also deserves special attention, as it is most easily reached from the Continent, and, as the seat of the capital, it is of paramount importance politically. South-eastern England forms the northern extremity of the Paris basin, though, of course, now separated from it by the curving in of the Channel.

The chalk-country is divided into two branches, which run north-east and south-east towards the narrow lines of hills, running in these same directions, form a second rampart facing north-west.

capable of being put to military uses and further strengthened by various rivers.

Besides the Thames valley, south-eastern England contains one other low lying area, namely, the broad blunt peninsula formed by Norfolk and Suffolk, a relatively sparsely populated agricultural district.

This region is so noticeably cut off from the rest of England, including even the south coast, by the Wash and its inland extension, the Fens (once a swamp, now converted into a marshland), by the lower Thames, and by various other rivers, that it is necessarily of the greatest interest to any invading army.

In fact, the Great Ouse which flows into the Wash, and a number of streams flowing into the Blackwater estuary, which are only separated from the source of the Ouse by a few miles, make the peninsula into a regular island, which provides an invading army with safe and roomy quarters from which it can threaten London, which is quite close and without natural defence on that side, and also the industrial Midlands not far away.

The English nation—and the same applies in general to the Scots, the Mediterranean, Gaelic-speaking element being very small and unimportant—was originally a compound of Lower Saxon and Norwegian emigrants; later on it came under the sway of a Norman upper class, which introduced the French language as well as Norwegian blood, so that modern English is a sort of old Low German with Latin additions.

The small differences between the English and the Scots are chiefly to be explained by the absence of the Norman element, which never penetrated so far north as the Scots in a north sense more German. Racially the British Isles belong to the Nordic Phallic group, but in England especially some of the earlier inhabitants still persist; it manifests itself in the comparative, and in recent years increasing, frequency of dark hair. Wales and Ireland are its homes.

The Anglo-Scottish national character is in all essentials that of the Lower Saxon peasant, only impoverished by less favourable agrarian conditions and further limited by an insular situation.

Hence we find great capacity for work and great circumspection; a very materialistic attitude to the things of this life, combined with clear foresight; and an egotistical lust for power which seeks to grab everything for itself, be it a piece

of land, at home or sea power and colonies abroad.

This is accompanied by a certain slowness, which clings to the old as long as it can be made to work somehow, and is very unwilling to alter its ways or develop, preferring to surround itself with an extraordinary hotch-potch of the most modern inventions and the most ancient traditions.

But the most marked feature of all is the incredible tenacity with which the English, once they have adopted an objective, never let it out of sight for a moment, and use absolutely any means of getting to it without the slightest compunction.

The main object of an English boy's education is not, as it is of a German boy's, to stuff a maximum amount of knowledge into him, but (a) to harden him, to give him a resolute, confident character, and (b) to incorporate the individual in the great British nation, which God has called to rule the world.

This produces an admirable type of humanity in so far as it combines free manhood with complete incorporation in the state and society, so that the government can rely on popular support at any rate in all questions of foreign policy. The old German individualism, which among the Germans penetrates and (from the public point of view) vitiates everything, has been overlaid and transformed in Great Britain by the strict Norman discipline, till it has come to form a solidly reliable quantity.

In matters of culture, this is, of course, a limitation, so much so indeed that a weariness, if in itself beautiful, sameness descends on everything, in life as in thought.

It should be noted that in the Scotsman the individual element is more strongly evident; he is less strongly developed than in the Englishman, whereas his outlook is even more materialistic by a long way; hence Scots meanness has become the subject of innumerable jokes and stories in England.

There is one other highly significant trait which springs from the bedrock of this character, namely, hypocrisy.

Behind a cold and self-controlled exterior the Englishman conceals a distinctly fiery nature which tries to conceal its true features and has gradually learnt how to let an inner reality, which but too often has good reason to shun the light of day, run riot beneath a well preserved facade.

National Solidarity

Let us now attempt to evaluate the character we have sketched above from the point of view of military psychology.

The English probably surpass even the French in national solidarity, particularly as they are free from the latter's scepticism with regard to the national cause, and the fact that the existence of Britain is at stake fulfils the same function as the Frenchman's faculty of quick enthusiasm.

The English nation pursues its vital aims with bulldog pertinacity and will never let its enemy go till it has laid him low; this it has usually succeeded in doing, from the Spanish Armada to Napoleon and on to Versailles.

The individual English soldier also shows the same steady, if slow, determination; in the hundred days' battle in Flanders in the summer of 1917 he was the mainstay of the British army, and he was the only one who was not broken by the Russian collapse, the mutiny of the French army, the failure of Italy, and the fury of our unrestricted U-boat warfare.

The Englishman's type of heroism is passive rather than active; he remains calm in the face of danger, but he does not leap wildly into the fray; he prefers to explore the enemy's weak side carefully and then to strike a smashing blow at it.

On the other hand, it is not the English way to pursue an enemy to his last gasp; by all means let him live on, provided he is no longer dangerous.

The English are very ready to shake hands with him, perhaps even to feel pity for him; but before that stage is reached, they will stick at nothing, from stander to starvation and from bare fists to tanks, and they spare nothing and nobody belonging to the enemy, neither combatants nor women nor even children.

The English nation always thinks in wholes; what it sees as the enemy is not the individual soldier but the nation plus its entire environment, including the physical aspect of the country, its economic life and even its good name.

The English were the first people to adopt this new attitude, which they have put into practice in countless colonial campaigns as well as in the Great War, and they have thereby created a new conception of war and one that has come to stay.

Henceforward, war is no longer a crossing of swords with the enemy, as it used to be, but the military, economic, psychological and moral destruction and extermination of the enemy nation.

It was England who instituted the war of starvation, the war of economic annihilation—and the war of lies alongside the war of armies—and scored a resounding success with them.

One does not know whether to be horrified at the viciousness, or to admire the clear-headed logic and unshakable iron determination which this reveals; the latter attitude will probably carry a nation with its eye on its future further.

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No Military Talent

The aggressive spirit is not highly developed in the English, nor have they ever shown much talent for military operations on a large scale.

Their slowness at the Marne, where the English army might have landed the German right in queer street by a rapid and resolute thrust between the First and Second German armies, says enough.

On the other hand, we may instance as typical British performance—(1) their exhibition of endurance in Flanders in 1917, already referred to; and (2) their extremely methodical advance across the Sinal which was judiciously planned and carried out; like Kitchener's expedition against the Mahdi in Nubia, it was made to depend on the construction of a railway, and, in this case, of a water supply system too, which in both cases brought the British slowly and unheroically but surely to their goal.

In the true use of mobile masses in open country, and in the rapid following up of an initial tactical success till it assumes strategic proportions, English generals have usually failed.

The individual soldier in the field is not expected to overwork himself; either he is treated like a gentleman, who cannot get on without comfort and well being; the small extent to which the unexpectedly successful tank attack at Cambrai in November, 1917, was followed up is proof enough.

The British soldier, of whatever rank, always does just as much as he thinks necessary to preserve the Empire, and no more—"the Empire" meaning comfort and security for the English at home; martial glory means nothing to him.

Whatever the Englishman is doing, he never loses sight of his objective; once he is convinced that it is the right one, never (as the German sometimes does) confuses the means with the end.

England's naval strategy in the North Sea, which kept the battle fleet in the northern harbours, was as right as it was unheroic; why risk the precious fleet, the bulwark of England's world power and of her domestic security, if the object of the war, the destruction of Germany, could be achieved in an easier and less dangerous fashion?

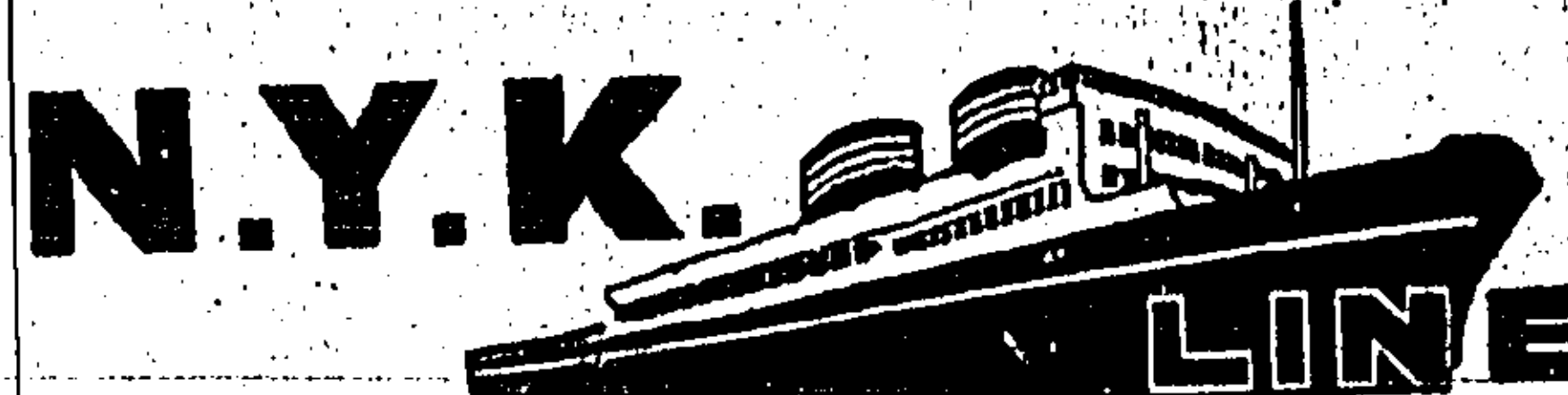
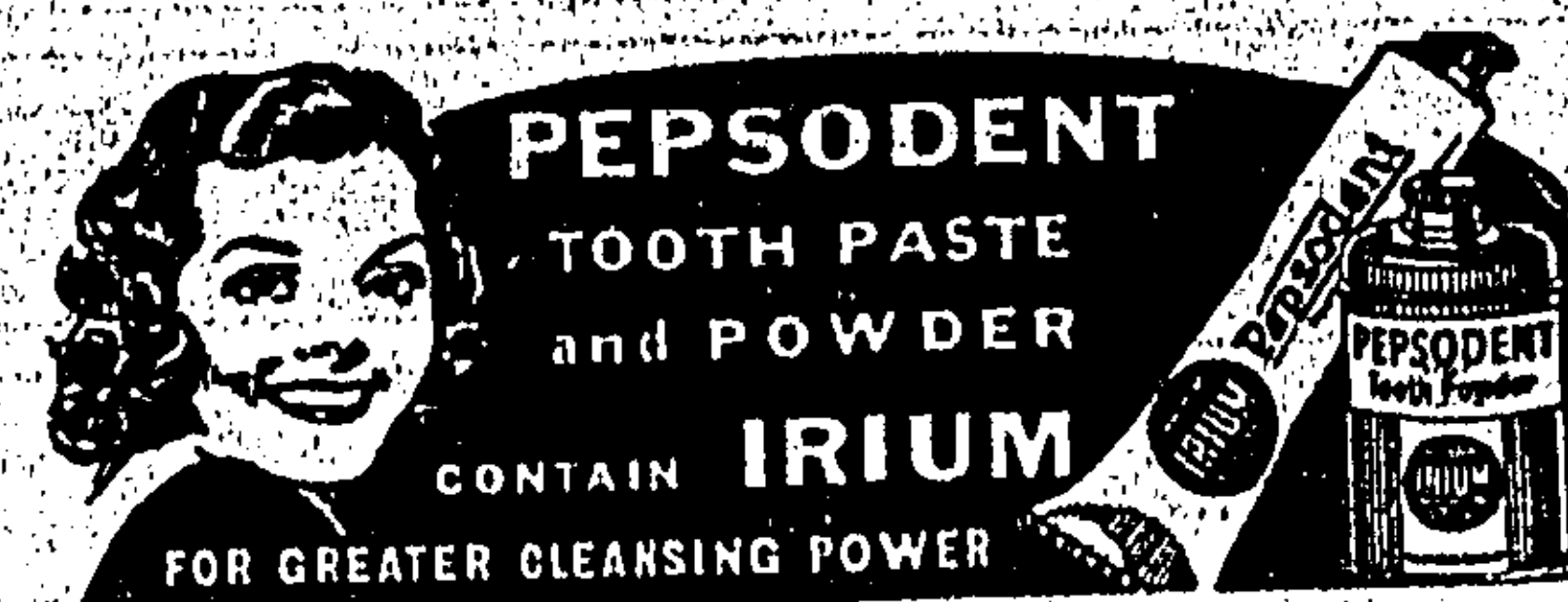
It was the very realisation of the object of the war, namely, the destruction of Germany in the interests of England's future security—especially after unrestricted submarine warfare had shown how very real the danger was—which was the source of the material and moral strength with which the English people endured the unexpected hardships of the long struggle, among which compulsory military service with its inroads on individual liberty was no more keenly felt than the (by no means severe) rationing.

The unrestricted submarine warfare which stiffened England's back broke ours, in saying which we must not forget that the latter had previously been subjected to very much the greater strain.

Reaction To An Invasion

It is very important to make up our minds how the English character may be expected to react to a hostile invasion.

The nation will certainly react to it as one man and with heroic obstinacy will let itself be mown down in front of the line of the Ouse or the chalk and



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SHANGHAI, JAPAN, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, via MANILA and Way Ports	NEXT WEEK
JAPAN LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, MARSEILLES, (CASA-BLANCA), etc.	NEXT WEEK
Shanghai, Japan HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES	END OF MONTH
VANCOUVER and SEATTLE	EARLY JUNE
	FORTNIGHTLY
	FORTNIGHTLY
LONDON via Port Said, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, (CASABLANCA), etc.	THIS WEEK
CALCUTTA	THIS WEEK
NEW YORK via JAPAN, LOS ANGELES & PANAMA	NEXT WEEK

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most benefit from an Irish invasion of the latter.

When we consider the trouble we did achieve and the trouble we spent on less essential objectives, we are forced to the conclusion that our failure to occupy Holland and attempt a landing on the other side of the Channel in the last war was a grave error.

Till the beginning of 1916 the English, as we know now, assumed that we should be able to land 160,000 men, as the Grand Fleet could not get into action within less than 24 hours of the transports being sighted. They were here thinking of a force coming from Germany. So that we may assume that we could have got 250,000 men across from the Belgian and Dutch coast before the Grand Fleet could interfere. The line of the Grand Ouse to the west of Norfolk and Suffolk is some 80 miles long; it would not have been very strongly held with 250,000 men, but sufficiently strongly to cope with English home defence troops.

We confess that it gives us pleasure to meditate on the destruction that must sooner or later overtake this proud and seemingly invincible nation, and to think that this country, which was last conquered in 1066, will once more obey a foreign master or at any rate have to resign its rich colonial empire.

The above sentences would appear monstrous, nay, rank blasphemy, to every Englishman and Englishwoman in the world—if they ever saw them.

The Position Of Ireland

Ireland's function is merely to back up the main operations which would take place in the east of England. Only in the last named case would Ireland acquire importance, indeed, great and decisive importance.

The English commander is likely to find difficulty in maintaining a considerable army on two fronts in the over-populated rabbit warren of the industrial Midlands.

Moreover, English war industry, which has its chief centre in this particular area, would not be able to support an army of millions concentrated in this narrow space and keep it supplied with munitions.

Inside Ireland itself special attention needs to be paid to Ulster, which would have to be conquered or hermetically sealed up at the same time as the invasion of the northern Midlands took place.

If conquered, it might be used as a starting point for an attack on the densely populated Glasgow district of Scotland, which is quite close and of great importance from the point of view of war industry; even if such attack were only carried out by a small force, it would have the effect of keeping considerable portions of the English army busy up in the north, until a decision was reached further south.

The coast-line of Great Britain and Ireland extends over about 6,875 miles, but as long as the Grand Fleet is functioning there are only two places worth considering for a hostile landing—the broad East Anglian peninsula, protected on the flanks by the Wash and the estuary of the Thames, which lends itself well to defence; and the peninsula of Kent and Sussex, lying between the Thames estuary and the Channel, the security of which by an enemy would be a still more direct threat to the capital.

Both schemes of invasion, of course, presuppose that Germany will have the Belgian and Dutch coast at his disposal as a base of operations.

In case of doubt, the occupation of East Anglia is the preferable plan; for it enables one to threaten both London and industrial Midlands, which are of crucial importance for England's resistance, and would also derive

benefit from an Irish invasion of the latter.

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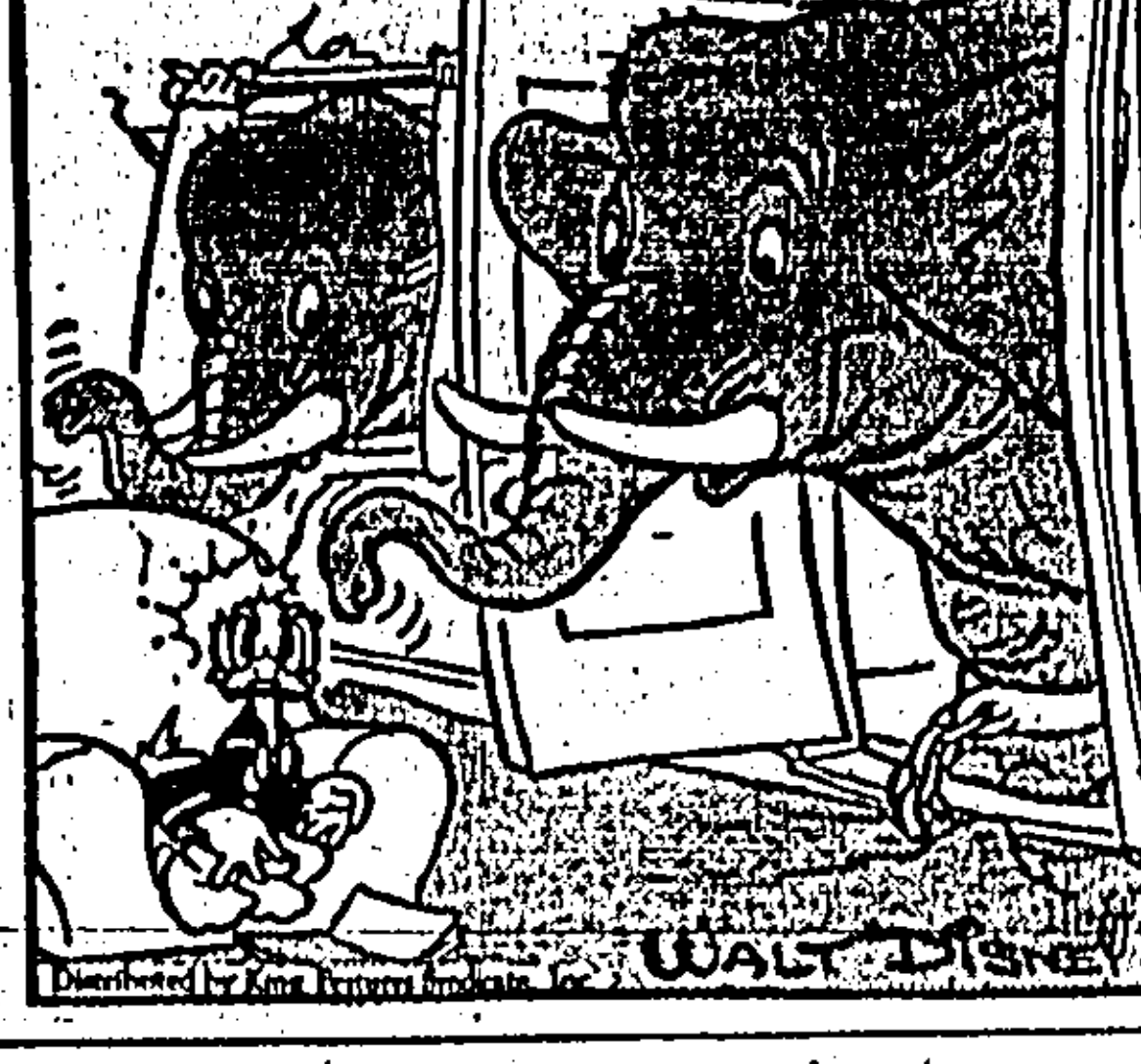
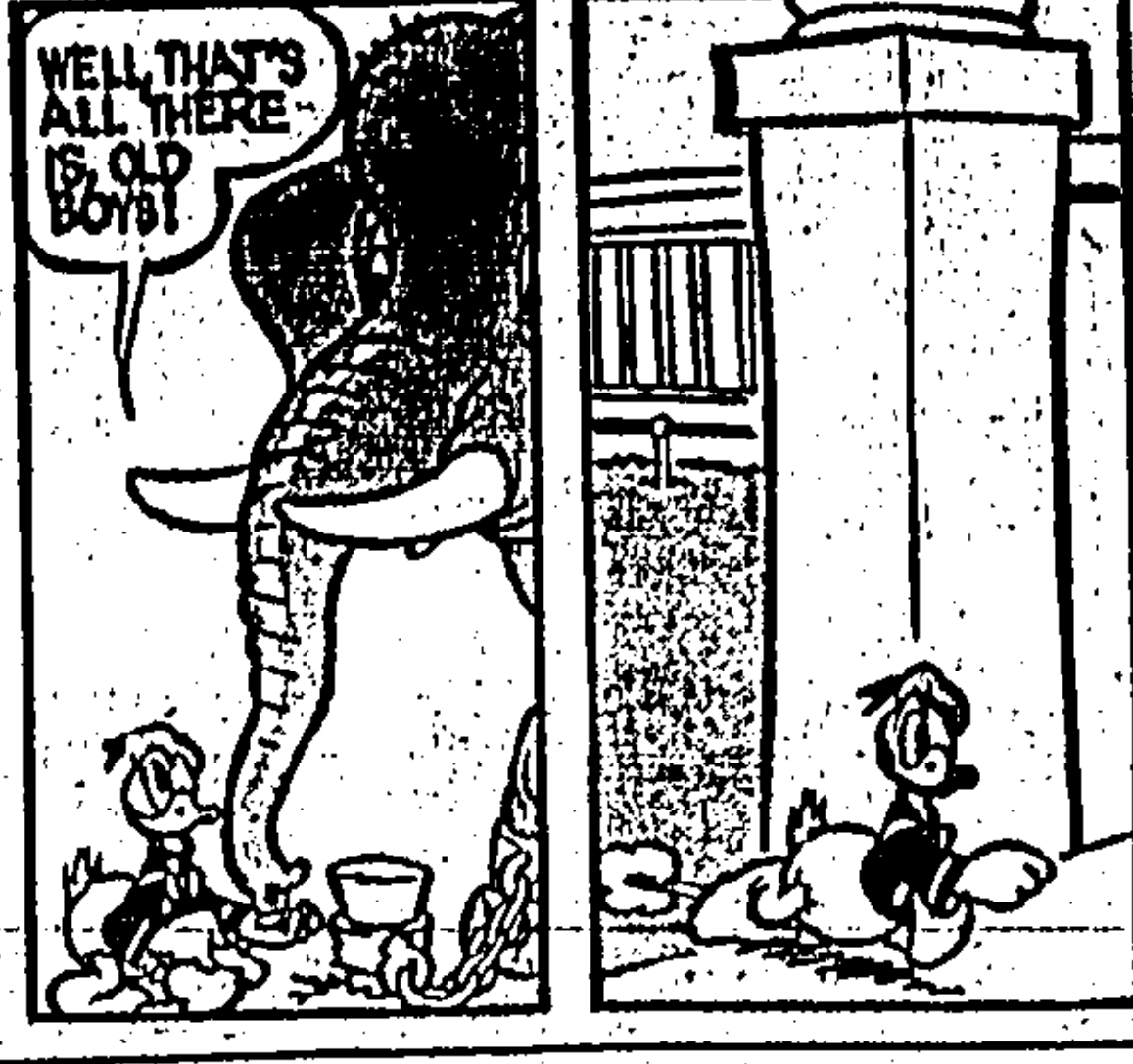
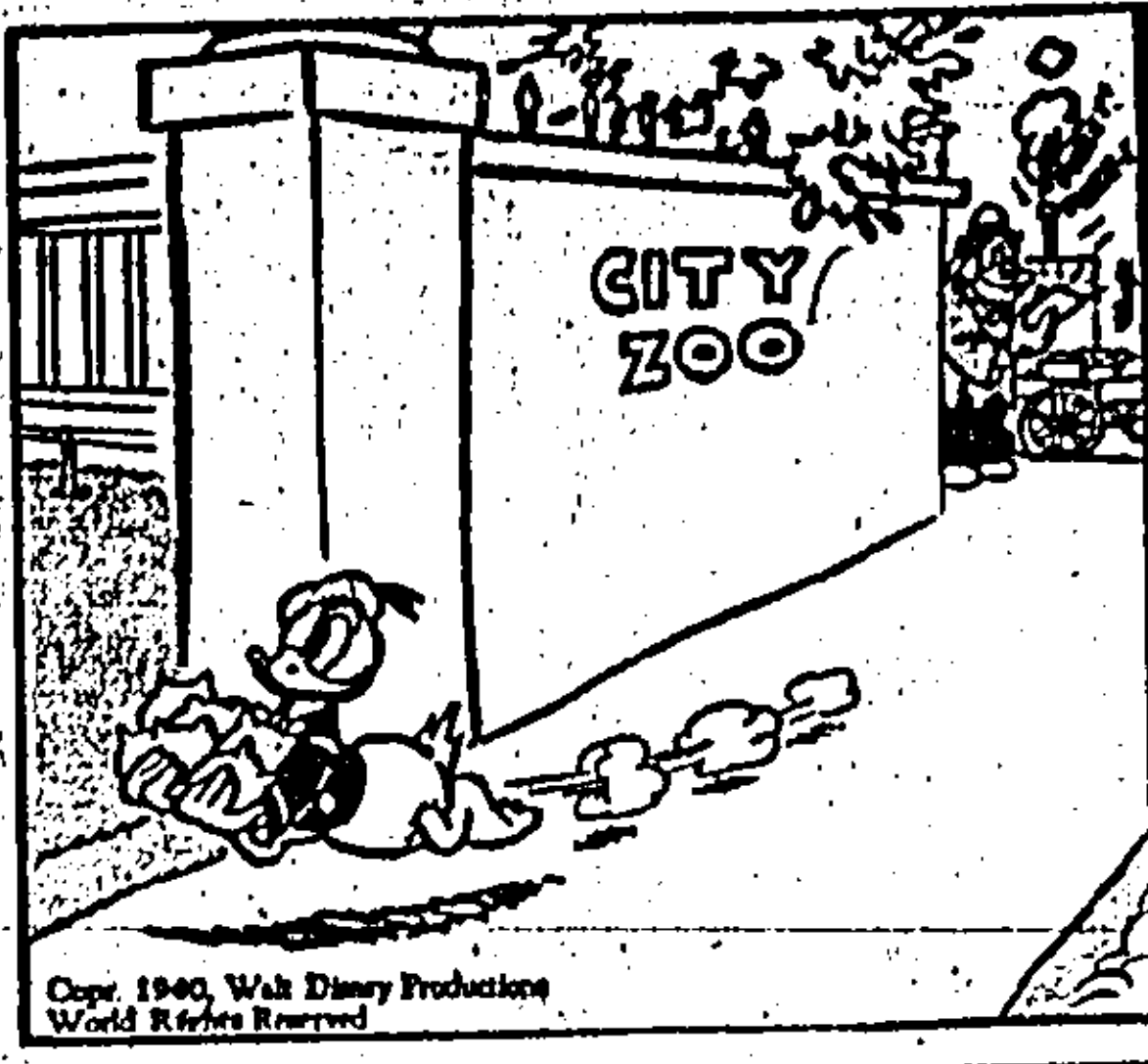
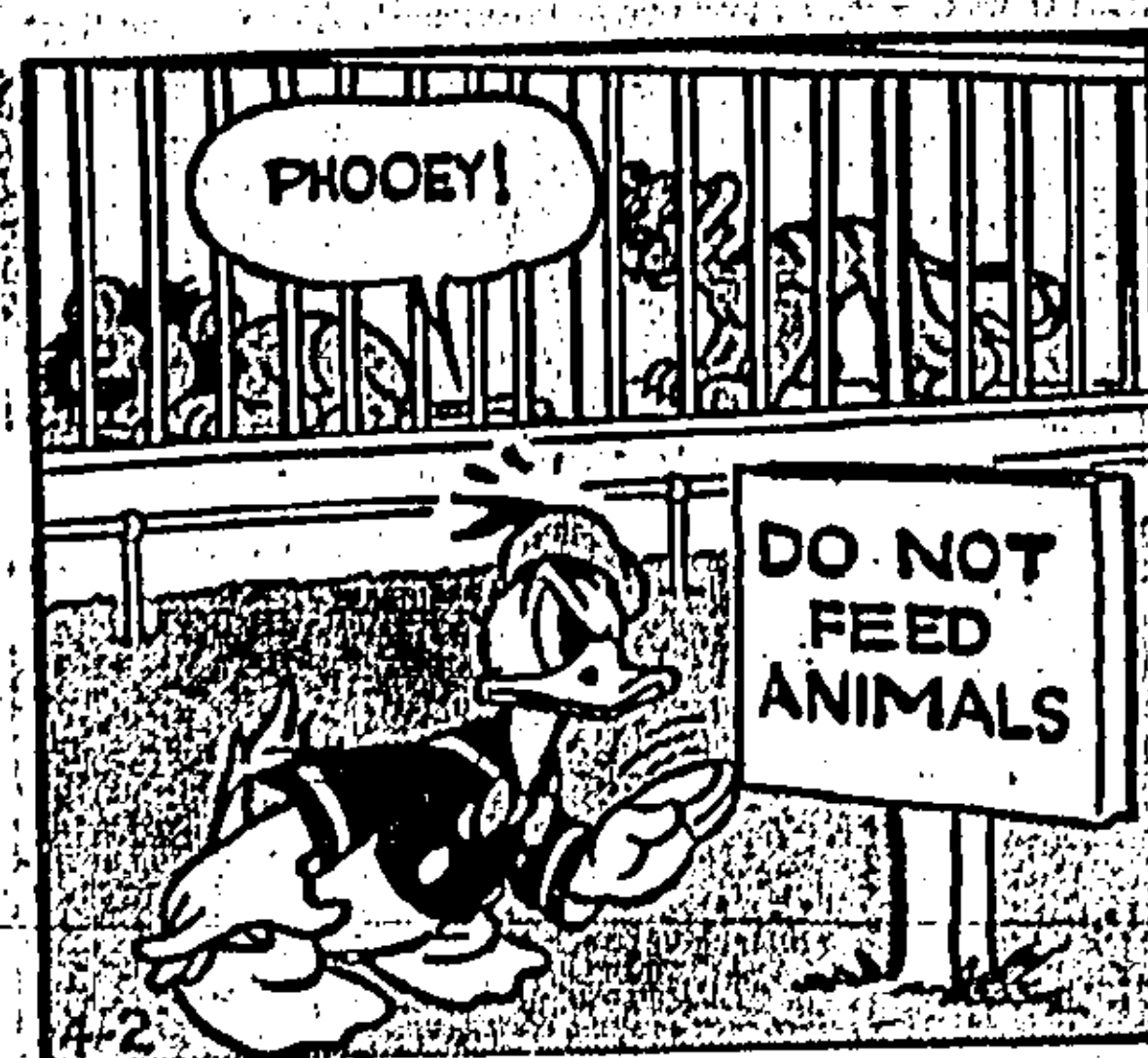
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CANAL FORTIFICATIONS COMPLETELY ABANDONED FOR STRATEGIC REASONS

By RICHARD McMILLAN
 (UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

WITH THE B.E.F. IN BELGIUM, MAY 16 (UP). — LOUVAIN, THE HISTORIC CATHEDRAL CITY MIDWAY BETWEEN LIEGE AND BRUSSELS, IS BEING METHODICALLY AND RUTHLESSLY RAZED TO THE GROUND IN A GREAT GERMAN AERIAL BOMBARDMENT.

It is only fifteen miles from Brussels and the Germans are apparently attempting to clear the city of all inhabitants—civilians and soldiers alike—in order to pave the way for an advance on the capital for German mechanised units.

CARNAGE IN LOUVAIN

The bombing of Louvain transcends the carnage that took place in the historic Belgian city just over twenty-five years ago, when it was wrecked by German shells.

In the present bombardment, the Germans are apparently deliberately attempting to utterly destroy the city, for high explosive and incendiary bombs are dropping indiscriminately in all quarters.

The main Allied army has now dug in along Belgium's second line of defences, and all preparations are now complete to meet the whirlwind German offensive.

NAMUR FORTS INTACT

Despite the heavy odds, the British, French and Belgian air forces are ruthlessly bombing and machine-gunning the pontoon bridges which the Germans have set across the Meuse River between Liege and Namur.

There has been increased German pressure east of Antwerp and Louvain, but all forts in Antwerp and Namur are intact.

Some of the fortifications around Liege are still holding out, despite the fact that they have been completely isolated and surrounded since Saturday.

The Belgians have apparently completely abandoned the Albert Canal fortifications, which were the original first line of defence and which were compromised immediately after the invasion when the Germans succeeded in effecting a crossing near Liege.

In France, large numbers of British and French divisions have been rushed to the Sedan area, where the Germans are attempting to widen and deepen their thrust across the Meuse.

The Germans who have succeeded in crossing the Meuse at Sedan by their two pontoon bridges (the bridges were destroyed on Friday) are in danger if the Allied succeed in destroying their meagre line of communication.

In addition to Allied reinforcements, the Germans are rushing up heavy reinforcements through Luxembourg, and it appears that a major battle is imminent in this sector of France's frontier defences.

Five Miles Past Sedan
 PARIS, May 16 (Reuter).—A War Ministry spokesman here to-day said that in northern Belgium the situation was favourable and all was calm east of Chiers.

A great battle, he said, was raging on the Meuse, where the Germans crossed the river south of Sedan and now hold salient points about five miles deep.

They have also crossed the Meuse at two or three points north of Dinant, where they have succeeded in making small bridgeheads.

All these crossings have been held by the French.

The situation, he said, was grave, but added that the battle may last for days.

He said that the British and French air forces had obtained magnificent results. Their losses had been one-third and one-quarter respectively of the enemy's losses.

Violent Tank Attacks
 PARIS, May 16 (Reuter).—An official communiqué issued to-day

states that at several points from Antwerp to north-west of Namur there have been violent enemy tank attacks on the British, French and Belgian troops.

All these attacks were repulsed. Between Mezieres and Namur, on the Meuse, the enemy have succeeded in crossing the river at several points and fighting continues. In the neighbourhood of Sedan, where the enemy have made some progress, counter-attacks with tanks, supported by aerial bombardments, are taking place.

Further east there has been artillery action. The Allied aircraft continued reconnaissance flights. The fighters intervened notably to protect the missions of our bombers. During the engagements, 11 enemy aircraft were shot down.

Counter-Attack Succeeds
 PARIS, May 15 (Reuter).—While it is stated here that the Germans yesterday succeeded in crossing the Meuse at several points north of Dinant and south of Sedan, it is added that Allied counter-attacks, strongly supported by the air force, threw back part of the attackers, into the river with enormous losses.

Position Explained
 LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—Competent military circles in London state that the Allied left flank in Belgium will now be resting on the bastion of Antwerp and the River Scheldt.

They state that in the south the Allies are holding a position covering Brussels, and attacks, which are heavy in some places, are developing. The most serious fighting is at Sedan, where the Germans have crossed the river and are in possession of a portion of the defensive zone thereabout.

It is denied that the Maginot Line has been turned or broken. Sedan does not form part of the Maginot Line. It is understood that Zealand is still in our hands.

Belgians Not Discouraged
 BRUSSELS, May 15 (Reuter).—A Government proclamation says: "The defeat of our northern neighbours will not discourage us. Our army, supported by our British and French allies, is stubbornly resisting. 'Belgium cannot be defeated.'"

It is stated that the Government has not left the capital, where the Allied Embassies also remain.

MUST BEAT HITLER

Leon Blum's Speech At Bournemouth

BOURNEMOUTH, May 16 (Reuter).—"I don't know what will happen to capitalism if we lose the war, but I do know what will happen to socialism if Hitler triumphs," said M. Leon Blum, the French Socialist leader and former Premier at a speech here yesterday, to the Labour Party.

"Wherever this mechanised Attila has passed over workers' rights and institutions have been destroyed. Rumours that France has ceased to be a democracy and is now a military tyranny are ridiculous," he said. "The death penalty is not for propaganda but for treason."

No Differences
 He hinted at further measures to deal with sabotage and treachery in France. He said that the French could see no difference between Communists and Nazis. Indeed, it was a fact that Nazi planes had dropped Communist pamphlets over France. The French and British people did not need a lesson in courage. They wanted calmness, energy and prompt resolve so that they would not be broken in their resistance to Hitler.

Roosevelt's Tour Postponed

WASHINGTON, May 15 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt, who had intended to go to North Carolina and the Mississippi after Congress adjourns in June, has announced that the plan is provisionally suspended owing to the European situation.

Norwegians' Victory

Nazi Troops Forced To Retreat

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—A Norwegian communiqué issued to-day announces that Allied troops have occupied Elvegardsmoen and Grefstad and the roads surrounding Herjangen.

The Norwegian troops have occupied the Vassdal Mountains and advanced further into the mountains south of Bukkedalen.

The Norwegian Telegraph Agency says this means that the enemy has been forced to retreat southwards to the mountains.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING	
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Demand	1/2 1/2
T.T. Shanghai	340
T.T. Singapore	52 1/2
T.T. Japan	84
T.T. India	52 1/2
T.T. U.S.A.	39 1/2
T.T. Manila	39 1/2
T.T. Batavia	Nom.
T.T. Bangkok	150
T.T. Saigon	108 1/2
T.T. France	10 85
T.T. Switzerland	88
T.T. Australia	1/6 1/2

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Western Front Situation Analysed

ALLIED TROOPS HOLD THEIR OWN ON WIDE FRONT

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—German attacks on Allied positions are continuing without respite on a line right through Belgium and down the French frontier near Luxembourg.

In operations on this scale it is always difficult to get a clear up-to-date picture but statements made by responsible quarters in London and Paris have given an outline of the positions late this afternoon.

The Dutch province of Zeeland is still in Allied hands. Over the frontier in Belgium, Antwerp is the bastion of the British left flank.

Further south the Allies are holding positions covering Brussels on the line down to Namur. The German attacks are heavy at some points.

Germans Driven Back
 From Paris comes the news of an attack at Jambouix, some 30 miles south-east of Brussels on the railway line to Namur. The enemy attacked with tanks but did not press very strongly, with the result that he suffered heavy losses especially in the tank section.

A French counter-attack drove the Germans back. South of Namur the line runs via Dinant and Sedan.

The Germans are making a great effort to cross the Meuse at this sector.

Most of the German attempts have been driven back but some have succeeded, notably at two or three points between Namur and Dinant.

Here the German advance guards have crossed the river and built some bridges. The French counter-attacks with varying success.

Situation Not Bad
 The situation does not appear bad said a French spokesman to-day.

The Germans crossed the river at Sedan on Tuesday. It is said that they used the best troops of the German Army for the push.

As a result they have a four or five mile salient in this sector.

The French fortifications here are not really part of the Maginot Line although they are sometimes referred to as such.

The Germans have denied the fortified zone at Sedan but they have yet to meet the main defences. The French have consolidated their position by counter-attacking and driving some of the Germans into the river.

Five-Mile Salient
 The counter attack, however, was not completely successful and thus a five-mile salient remains.

Fighting is still in progress but if the position does not change the enemy is in a not too favourable position with their forces massed with the river right at their backs. A French spokesman said that all

the necessary units were in this sector.

Nazis Admit Difficulties
 LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—A warning against "exaggerated hopes" following the "successes" announced in today's German High Command communiqué, was given by the German official wireless to-night.

"These successes are not yet decisive," said the announcement. "However with Holland's capitulation the German Army has come almost to the very gates of Britain, which can now be reached by our war planes in barely an hour."

Brussels Warned
 The German High Command alleges that military movements of all kinds have taken place through Brussels in the last few days.

It adds: "If the Belgian Government wishes to spare Brussels the horrors of war, all military movements as well as fortification works must cease immediately. If military objectives are found in Brussels, they will be attacked by the German air force."

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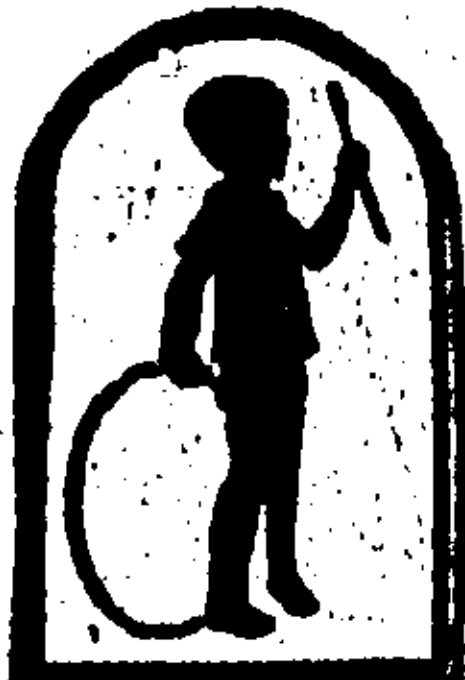
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through Belgium and Holland since
the territories of these countries and
Luxembourg were violated last Fri-
day.

Much more of Belgian territory
will be invaded before the German
offensive is brought to a standstill,
and the Allies are prepared for this
contingency.

The invasion, as it were, is pro-
ceeding according to the plans of
both the Allies and the invaders.
The swiftness of Holland's downfall
is somewhat disturbing, but even this
contingency must have been allowed
before by our High Commands. Al-
though the Germans have pierced the
Belgian defences across the King
Albert Canal (defences which, be it
remembered, were not available in
the last war), Liege still holds out (it
fell after ten days in the last war),
and the Germans must reach Louvain
yet before they can approach
Brussels. In 1914 Louvain fell on
the seventh day of invasion.

The situation along the Meuse can
be considered fairly satisfactory in
view of the nature of the German
offensive. It appears that, in the
south, they have only succeeded in
crossing the river at one or two
points and Namur still stands.

The loss of the French frontier city
of Sedan is unimportant; more im-
portant must be attached to the re-
ports from this sector that the Ger-
mans have succeeded in crossing the
Meuse River which was expected to
hold them up for some considerable
time.

It should be emphasised that the
famous Maginot Line does not extend
north of the Luxembourg frontier,
testimony of the fact that France,
too, once respected Germany's
pledges that the territory of the
Lowlands would remain inviolate.
Nevertheless, the French fortifications
from the Luxembourg frontier to
the North Sea, which were built
after the advent of Hitler, are on a
scale believed to be as impregnable
as the Maginot Line and will be
sufficient to seriously hamper any
German attempt to break through
the Allied lines.

The German strategy at present
appears to be to cut off the Dutch,
Belgian and French coasts regardless
of cost in lives to themselves. But,
whatever their success, they will
always be threatened on the left flank
by the invincible Maginot Line and
on their right flank by the Belgian
and British armies. The French
undoubtedly will take care of the
centre.

Compared with 1914, the situation
to-day is most satisfactory. There
was no great D.E.F. on French soil
to aid in stemming the rapid Ger-
man advance then: to-day over a
million Tommies are ready to throw
themselves into the fray. It will be
interesting to watch events after the
German offensive exhausts itself, as it
must do sooner or later.

Meanwhile, Thumbs Up!

Turkey is a changed country

By Brig-Gen. Sir WYNDHAM DEEDES,

UNLESS I had gone to
Turkey and seen for
myself, I would not
have believed it: I did not
believe it when I was told
by the few who had seen it.
I could not be persuaded that
the corruption, inefficiency and
procrastination which charac-
terised the Government of the
country in which I had served
a quarter of a century ago had
wholly disappeared, and that
the Revolution had "changed all
that." But so it is; it has all
been swept away, and a new
Turkey has appeared in which
I can recognise nothing of the
old Turkey—except, of course,
the same hospitable, simple and
attractive people.

Of all the Revolutions which
have taken place since the end
of the Great War, not one, I
venture to assert, has accom-
plished what this one has, and
broken so few heads in the pro-
cess.

IN DAYS OF BRIGANDAGE

Let us look first of all at a few
of the surface changes. In old days
when I thought of Turkey, my mind
always went to brigands! For ex-
ample, I remember the days when I
lived in a suburb of Smyrna, and as
a gendarme officer, was called on
to provide an armed escort for the
"carriage convoy" of girls and their
partners going to a dance in town.
And I remember the night when the
brigands pounced upon a young
Englishman, took him to the
mountains and demanded £10,000
ransom for him.

Those were the days when foreign-
ers going up-country for a summer
holiday obtained a "laissez passer"—
not from my gendarmes, but from the
brigands, who, incidentally, treated
them with great courtesy. All that
—has gone. There are no brigands
—at least, except, perhaps, a few in the
Village of Ser, "away" in the south-
east.

Then, again, casting my mind back
25 years, I think of epidemics. I
never travelled up-country without
encountering cholera, smallpox or
typhus. I remember sleeping one
night in a wayside "han," the prin-
cipal guest-room of which seemed to
be unusually well swept and garnish-
ed. When I commented on this to
mine host in the morning, he said:
"Oh, yes. The room in which you
slept is being used as the cholera
mortuary. But when we heard your
Excellency was coming we emptied it
and gave it a special clean-up." To-
day cholera has been stamped out,
typhus and smallpox are very rare,
and a vigorous campaign is being
waged against those other scourges
syphilis and malaria.

NEW TOWNS FOR OLD

Again, consider the country's com-
munications. Never shall I forget
the old Turkish roads. In the sum-
mer of 1913 I disembarked at Samsun
and engaged a "yayil" (a light
spring wagon) in order to carry out
an inspection in the five contiguous
provinces, a journey which promised
to last three months. The first day
of the journey I found the road in
the road, the pole snapped, and we
had to fashion a new one from the
neighbouring forest. That—and
much more—was travel in those days!
The other day I visited these same
provinces, and did the journey in
great comfort by road and rail and
took only ten days.

Among the visible changes to be
noted are the large number of well-
built schools—elementary in the
village and central and "lycees" in the
larger towns; town-planning of
old towns and the rapid building of
new—of which, Ankara, a village
when I last saw it, is, of course, the
most notable example, and the large
number of new factories established.
I visited a sugar factory at Turkal
where the provision of social ameni-
ties for the workpeople was as good
as you could wish. Hospitals—one or
two which I saw—were, as regards
plant and equipment, better than
anything I have seen in this country.
Day nurseries, infant welfare cen-
tres and village clinics have been es-
tablished at which a great deal of in-
struction in hygiene is given.

These are some of the outward and
visible signs of progress which strike
the eye as one goes through the
country. Admittedly they are as yet
few in number, but, such as they are,
they are very good, and they are
being built as fast as funds permit.
And what is so exhilarating in
Turkey to-day—the extension of their
social services is the favourite topic
of conversation with all whom one
meets.

who has just returned from his
tour of Turkey as head of the
Anglo-Turkish Relief Fund Mis-
sion despatched to the areas de-
vastated by recent earthquakes.

Sir Wyndham was Inspector of
Gendarmes in Turkey and,
later, an official under the Turkish
Ministry of the Interior in the
four years immediately preceding
the Great War, having thus an
exceptional experience of life
and conditions in Turkey a quar-
ter of a century ago.

There can be little doubt that wo-
men are not a little responsible for
all this social activity; the women
who to-day are to be met in every
sphere of human activity—13 of them
in Parliament. Gone are the black-
veiled phantoms of old days—the
heroines of Pierre Loti's novels.

VILLAGES TO BE REBUILT

Where, however, I noticed the least
change was in the villages. Except
for new schools and a better water
supply (a big exception indeed) the
houses look much the same and the
agricultural implements and methods
have changed little in the last 25
years. I commented on this to a
high Turkish official who said: "Yes,
it is true; we have not yet entered
the villages," and he went on to
explain to me some of the Govern-
ment's plans for the grouping of
villages, the better to provide them



DIG FOR VICTORY!

It is reported that, owing to Russian coolness, Ribbentrop may have
to visit Moscow again.



THE GAMBLER

with social services and to introduce
co-operative farming and the common
use of machinery.

A start has already been made with
the refugee villages built for peasants
migrating from Rumania and else-
where in the Southern Balkans. In
the earthquake area, too, the Gov-
ernment is determined to seize the
opportunity to re-site a number of
villages; to build better houses, and
to purchase agricultural machinery in
England—for which purpose a trade
commission left Turkey while I was
there.

It is impossible to mention the
many other reforms and improvements
which strike the eye, but there is one
institution, the "Halk Evi," to which
allusion must be made. The in-
fluence of the Halk Evi—or "People's
House"—is far-reaching and has made
a big contribution to popular en-
lightenment as perhaps any other
factor. There are 309 of these houses
in Turkey. Here we should call them
"Community Centres." Their activi-
ties include art, music, concerts, lec-
tures, conferences, all forms of "fur-
ther education," games (indoor and
outdoor) and personal service to
those in need, especially to poor stu-
dents. They are doing their best to
enlighten the villages by giving talks
and lectures to men and women on
both domestic and world affairs and
by encouraging the pursuit of old
customs and pastimes.

THE PASSING OF APATHY

Just recently "Halk Odurlari"
—"People's Rooms"—have been opened
in villages which cannot yet aspire to
the full programme of a Halk Evi.
The Halk Evi movement is support-
ed by the funds of "The People's
Trust" and by grants in aid either
from the Central Government, the
provinces or the municipalities. The
personnel consists entirely of volun-
teers, men and women. In fact, it said to me, "In this respect we are
representing a widespread network of
voluntary social service. The Halk
Evi in Ankara had over 600,000 at-
tendances in the course of last year.
A few words must now be added con-
cerning other invisible but no less re-
markable changes. In the ad-
ministration apathy, inertia and
slovenly, out-of-date methods have
gone. Officials are keen and—gov-
ernors of provinces, at any rate—are
relatively young. It may be that
foreigners still find that business is
not completed with quite the speed
to which they are accustomed in
some other countries. But (thank
goodness!) Turkish "bureaucrats" can
still find time for a talk over a cup
of coffee, and the "cult of efficiency"
has not completely debauched them.
And there is no corruption. At least
so my Turkish friends assured me,
and it was fully confirmed to me by
several foreigners who had lived all
their lives in the country and were
engaged in big business.

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engaged in big business.

ALMOST TOO MODEST

The reason is not far to seek;
salaries and wages are now regularly
paid and justice can be obtained
without resort to bribery. I remem-
ber one occasion 24 years ago, when
I went to inspect a detachment of
gendarmes in an up-country town,
finding the officer commanding in
prison in his own quarters. I
lunched with him, being served by
his men through the bars of the
window, and learnt from him that
his crime had been that he had taken
his detachment's last month's pay.
But, as one of his men said to me
later, "We can hardly blame the
captain. He had not received his
own salary, and he, too, has a wife
and children to keep."

In a word, the whole spirit of the
country has changed; the "sick man
of Europe" is dead. In his place
stands modern Turkey, proud of its
achievements energetic, full of hope,
the but modest—almost too much so. As
a leading member of Government
has said to me, "In this respect we are
representing a widespread network of
voluntary social service. The Halk
Evi in Ankara had over 600,000 at-
tendances in the course of last year.
A few words must now be added con-
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has not completely debauched them.
And there is no corruption. At least
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several foreigners who had lived all
their lives in the country and were
engaged in big business.

PEOPLE'S TRUE QUALITY

Was it Lenin who said, "A man is
as great and only as great as the tide
surging beneath him"? Applied to
this case, this means that Atatürk
could not have done what he did nor
—as is undoubtedly the case—could
he have assured its continuation un-
less he had been supported by his
people and unless his people had
been—as he knew they were—worthy
of profiting by the reforms which he
had made.

"How is it?" I kept saying to my-
self, "that a whole people can change
overnight from what I remember of
them 25 years ago to what I see them
to be to-day?" The answer, I am
permeated, is that it is not so much
that the people have changed as that
the Government has changed, and
oppressive Government, they have
now for the first time been given the
opportunity to display their true
qualities.

And if this account of modern
Turkey be regarded by some as ex-
aggerated or unduly flattering, I can
only reply that my judgment is based
not on a comparison between Turkey
and some other European country
(although that is not a comparison
that the Turks need fear overmuch),
but between the Turkey of 1914 and
the Turkey of 1939. Judged by that
standard, I can only conclude "by
short saying what I said at the beginning
of this article, 'I would not have
believed it unless I had been there to
see.'"

A wful Dutch Losses

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

PARIS, May 15 (UP).—Twenty-five per cent. of the Dutch army and 80 per cent. of the Royal Guard were killed in action, according to a statement made to the press by the Dutch Foreign Minister.

Holland signed the terms of its surrender at 11 a.m., this morning, according to a report from the German Command.

The agreement was signed by the Commander-in-Chief of the German army and the Dutch army and navy.

Lost 100,000 Men

PARIS, May 15 (Reuter).—Dr. E. N. van Kleffens, the Dutch Foreign Minister, stated this afternoon that one-quarter of Holland's army of 400,000 men were lost in the fighting. Dr. van Kleffens insisted that "neither the Government nor the country has capitulated."

Still At War

He said that the Netherlands continues to be at war with Germany and "you must continue to watch the map of Holland. We bring immense resources to the Allies and will fight until victory."

Dr. van Kleffens graphically described how the last of the Dutch bombers were loaded up, ascended and have not been heard of since.

To Be Re-Armed

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—Part of the Dutch forces who on Tuesday night were ordered to lay down their arms in order to spare the civilian population have now crossed into Belgium.

The Dutch troops will be re-armed in Belgium without delay. The Netherlands Legation says that they will form the kernel of a new Dutch force which the Dutch Government in London is considering.

The greater part of the Dutch navy is at present in the Dutch East and West Indies. The part of the Dutch Navy which is in the North Sea is co-operating with the Allied navies. It should be mentioned, says the Legation, that the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies has at his disposal a well-equipped and trained army.

The air force there of bombers and fighters is of the latest American and Dutch models.

Holland's Monarch Denounces Nazism

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—"I and my people had always hoped that it would be possible to limit the extent of the European conflict and that a responsible basis for a lasting peace could be established in the near future," declared Queen Wilhelmina at 2 p.m. today in a broadcast to the British Empire.

"To-day it appears that all our fervent prayers in favour of a common understanding between nations have proved futile. After the ruthless aggression against progressive and democratic Norway, an even more cynical, if possible, procedure was followed in respect of Holland and Belgium."

Futile Gestures

"Both countries had shown to the utmost their power and their steadfast determination to preserve neutrality and had offered more than once their good offices with the view to re-establishing contact between the belligerent powers which might have led to the cessation of hostilities. "To-day we have to admit that no happiness can be expected in this world if those who are solely responsible for the present situation are not definitely checked in their course of unscrupulous destruction and utter disregard of law and most elementary principles of morality."

Our Spirits Unbroken

"After heroic struggles, my nation that has attempted everything to maintain peace is being over-powered by sheer force, but morally we can never be conquered. Our spirits will remain unbroken because our conscience is clear. "I pray God that our allied cause may be blessed and that the dawn of the day, when freedom will be restored to the Netherlands and all other victims of general aggression, be near."

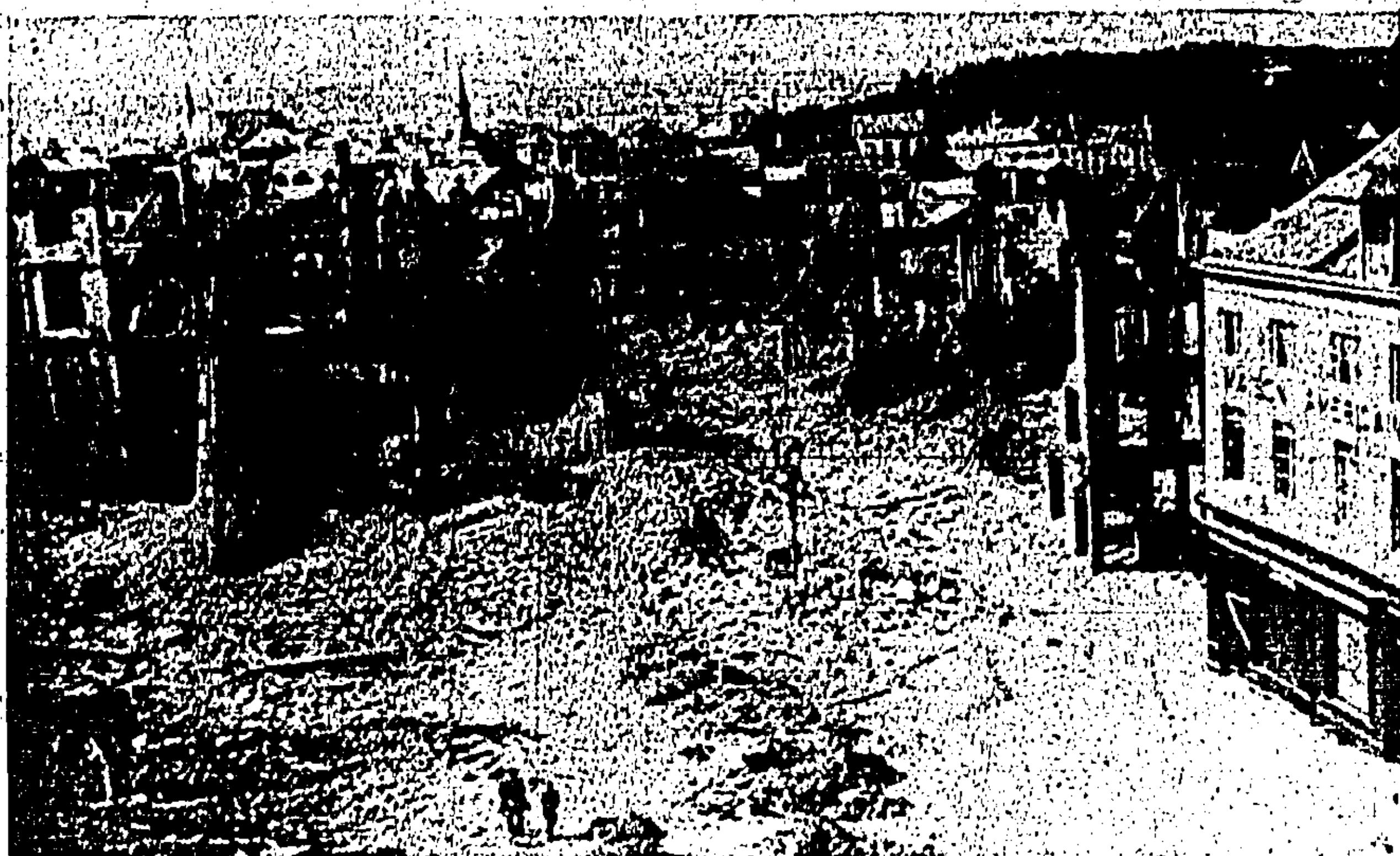
New War Cabinet For Australia?

CANBERRA, May 16 (Reuter).—Mr. R. G. Menzies, the Prime Minister, told the Australian House of Representatives yesterday that the formation of an Imperial War Cabinet was under consideration.

The Government speaker urged the formation of a national government but the motion was talked out. Mr. Menzies said he was willing to work with a National Government, but Mr. John Curtin, Labour Opposition leader, said that he did not see any practical necessity for this change.

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—On Tuesday the British Co-operative movement rejected the "stop the war" resolution by a majority of over 10 to 1.

BELGIAN CARNAGE IN THE LAST WAR



GERMAN BOMBERS ARE methodically and ruthlessly destroying Belgium's famous Cathedral city of Louvain. The photograph above shows Louvain after its destruction by bombardment in August, 1914. To-day, it is suffering an even worse fate in Hitler's savage total warfare.



SOME OF THE LIEGE FORTS are still holding out against the Nazis, despite the fact that they have been entirely surrounded since last Saturday and are being subject to an incessant bombardment by German planes. This photograph shows a destroyed cupola in one of Liege's fortresses after the German bombardment in 1914. Belgian fortifications were entirely destroyed in 1914-15, and were rebuilt and greatly strengthened after the last war. The Liege fortifications protected the right flank of the now abandoned Albert Canal fortification system.

CIVILIAN POPULACE EVACUATE BORDER

Germans Concentrating Along Swiss Frontier

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, May 15 (UP).—According to a Press Association despatch, the Nazi armies "continue to concentrate on the Swiss frontier."

A Paris report says that rail traffic both for passengers and freight between Switzerland and Germany has been suspended in both directions.

From Rome comes the report that the Swiss Minister to-day lodged a protest against the insults by Fascist youths who pasted anti-British posters on the Swiss Legation walls.

Evacuation of the civilian population of the border cities of Zurich, Berne and Basle began to-day.

The police are examining all refugee cars due to rumours of "fifth column" activities.

Swiss Watching Anxiously

BERNE, May 16 (Reuter).—The University of Berne has been provisionally closed for a fortnight and the students who have not been mobilised have been asked to put themselves at the disposal of auxiliary services of the Army.

The Swiss public has been anxiously watching every phase of the campaign in Holland and Belgium.

The Swiss newspapers warn the public against premature conclusions from the capitulation of Holland.

Significant Precaution

BERNE, May 15 (Reuter).—Passenger trains between Switzerland and Germany are suspended in both directions except for travellers with diplomatic passports.

Traffic in the German station of

JAPANESE ROUTED

Important Claims From Chungking

CHUNGKING, May 16 (Reuter).—According to the latest Chinese field dispatches, the rout of the Japanese army, which was trapped by superior Chinese forces north-west of Hankow last week, is now almost complete.

Some 20,000 men, still encircled near Tsaochang, are making desperate but so far vain efforts to fight their way through the Chinese cordon, while two fresh Japanese brigades advancing from the south are trying to relieve them.

Disorderly Retreat

The remainder of the Japanese force is stated to have fallen back in disorder towards the south-east after suffering heavy losses.

The Chinese High Command states that the Japanese base of Changchun was captured yesterday.

Deliriously Delighted Hitler

Talks Of "Unique Accomplishment"

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—Hitler to-day addressed an order to his German troops in Holland.

He expressed to them his thanks and admiration. "Within five days," he said, "you attacked a strong and well-prepared army who were stubbornly resisting behind seemingly unconquerable barriers and fortified lines, you eliminated their air force and finally forced them to capitulate."

"Great Military Importance" "This unique accomplishment is of great military importance which will be proved in the future. "Only by dint of your exemplary co-operation, the determined leadership and courage of the soldiers, particularly the heroism of the death-defying paratroopers and landing troops, has this success been made possible."

Holland's Fate

PARIS, May 16 (Reuter).—"May our experience serve as a lesson for all neutral countries who are neighbours of Germany," said a leading Dutch personality in a farewell message to a representative of a French newspaper to-day.

"In order not to 'provoke' the Germans our General Staff strictly refrained from any contact with the staffs of the Allies," he said. "Only eight days ago we declined to inform the Allies of our plans of mobilisation and aerial preparedness. "Having sacrificed contact with our natural friends abroad by declining any staff consultation, we then had to sacrifice our liberty of action against the enemies within—Dutch Nazis—who are protected by Berlin."

TWO MURDERED IN SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, May 16 (Reuter).—An American sailor named O'Donnell and a Russian cabaret dancer were murdered this morning in the French Concession.

It is reported that they were shot by a Russian who was a jealous admirer of the girl.

After shooting the couple, the Russian turned the revolver on himself and committed suicide.

Contraband Base In Honduras

MEXICO CITY, May 16 (UP).—It is reported here that a British Contraband Control base is being established at British Honduras. British troops are reported to have been landed there.

MILLIONS OF \$ FOR DEFENCE

Roosevelt Prepares Congress Message

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" WASHINGTON, May 15 (U P).—President Roosevelt spent to-day working on his defence message which is to be submitted to Congress on Thursday.

It is understood that the total programme involves the expenditure of \$982,000,000, of which \$250,000,000 will be expended for the navy, and the remainder will go to the army, with special emphasis placed on the necessity of training air corps pilots.

The President to-day signed two defence measures recently enacted by Congress. One waives the ordinary enlistment requirements in the armed forces during an emergency period, while the other authorises an increase in the enlisted strength of the Army Medical Corps.

Navy Increases

WASHINGTON, May 15 (Reuter).—The Senate Naval Committee has issued a report endorsing the proposed 11 per cent. increase in the Navy and urging the modernisation of air and submarine bases on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

The report says: "Serious consideration should be given to the question of acquiring, if possible, places in the Caribbean area for additional United States naval bases. A fleet air base in the south-east corner of the Caribbean would undoubtedly add to the security of that area as well as to the ability of the United States fleet to insure the integrity of the Monroe Doctrine."

The Committee decided that the United States is not vulnerable to a direct attack by any means "save those with which a thoroughly modern navy and air force can deal adequately."

Ministerial Appointments

Premier Issues A Further List

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—Further ministerial appointments announced to-night include: Sir Donald Somervell.—Attorney General.

General William Jovitt.—Solicitor General.

Viscount Cranborne.—Paymaster General.

Mr. R. A. Butler.—Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. G. H. Shakespeare.—Under-Secretary for the Dominions.

Mr. H. Hall.—Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

Mr. Harcourt Johnstone.—Secretary for Overseas Trade.

Sir Walter Womersley.—Minister for Pensions.

Mr. W. S. Morrison.—Postmaster General.

Mr. T. M. Cooper.—Lord Advocate.

Mr. H. F. C. Crookshank.—Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd.—Secretary for Petroleum.

Capt. A. U. M. Hudson.—Civil Lord of the Admiralty.

Parliamentary Secretaries

The following Parliamentary Secretaries are appointed:

Mr. James Ede.—Education.

Capt. H. Macmillan.—Supply.

Mr. R. Williams.—Agriculture.

Mr. Robert Boothby.—Food.

Col. J. J. Llewellyn.—Aircraft Production.

Mr. William Mabane.—Home Security.

Capt. Harold Balfour.—Air.

Major Gwynllim Lloyd.—Board of Trade.

Sir Arthur Salter.—Shipping.

Miss Florence Horsburgh.—Health.

Mr. David Gignell.—Secretary for Mines.

The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, who was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, who was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Security, asked to be excused from office because they are of military age.

House of Lords Leader

Lord Caldecote (who was formerly Sir Thomas Inskip) will lead in the House of Lords.

The new government comprises 29 Conservatives, 11 Labourites, four Liberals, three Opposition Liberals, one National Labourite and seven national representatives like Lord Hankey, Sir John Reith, Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Woolton.

Notable among previous ministers who have not yet received new offices are Sir Samuel Hoare, the Marquis of Zetland, and Earl of Stanhope.

Arrangements will have to be made to find a seat for non-member Mr. Harcourt Johnstone, who is a supporter of Sir Archibald Sinclair. Mr. Johnstone is the new Secretary for Overseas Trade.

No Dutch Oil For Nazis

LONDON, May 15 (British Wireless).—The majority of ships of the Dutch Navy, which have left Holland, are now either in the North Sea or in British ports.

On the other hand, a considerable amount of Dutch army material must have fallen into German hands.

It is understood that much of the considerable supply of petrol in Holland has been destroyed.

On Tuesday, the important oil tanks in Flushing were still burning.

AQUASCUTUM RAINCOATS

Are well-cut, light to carry and will keep you dry in the rain. Both the coat and the lining are proofed Poplin.

Stocked in two good colours and styles, with or without belt.

\$75.00 each

Less 10% Cash Discount

OTHER QUALITIES from \$23.50

MACKINTOSH'S Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS



DRINK EWO PILSNER At The "Gripps"

Neutrality Or Non-Belligerency?

Reserved Attitude By Cordell Hull

WASHINGTON, May 16 (Reuter).—The Argentine Foreign Minister's proposal to turn Pan-American neutrality into "non-belligerency" was discussed to-day by Dr. Espil, the Argentine Ambassador, and Mr. Sumner Welles.

It is understood that Mr. Sumner Welles was most reserved and expressed a desire to have more time to study the proposal.

It is pointed out that United States neutrality is a matter determined by the Congress, and it is most difficult for President Roosevelt to partake in any discussion on a new aspect of neutrality without considering the question of fresh legislation by Congress.

The Argentine proposal, nevertheless, is attracting great attention here.

HOW THE HAGUE CAPITULATED

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—A German mechanised column entered The Hague about 5.30 a.m. according to a message from Silversum.

It is stated that the inhabitants were awakened about 5 a.m. by low flying aircraft.

Half an hour later German troops were taking up positions in the Lange Voorhout near Parliament Buildings in the centre of the city.

SQUALUS SAILS AGAIN

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 15 (UP).—The U.S.S. Squalus, which sank a year ago off Portsmouth and was subsequently raised, was recommissioned to-day.

Survivors of the disaster stood at attention on the foredeck of the submarine during the ceremonies.

Dutch Troops To Fight On

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—An authoritative Dutch source in London states that certain contingents of Dutch troops which crossed the Belgian frontier will be re-assembled to serve as the nucleus of a new Dutch military force, the formation of which is now being considered.

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—To-day Queen Wilhelmina gave a broadcast from Buckingham Palace. At the conclusion of the broadcast, the Dutch National Anthem was played.

DESTROYER BEACHED Damaged In Raid Off Holland

LONDON, May 16 (UP).—The British destroyer H.M.S. Valentine has been damaged in an air attack off the Dutch coast and has been beached, according to an Admiralty communique.

The Admiralty denies German claims to having sunk British warships.

"No British warships have been sunk or set afire, or seriously damaged since the invasion of the low countries, except H.M. submarine Seal," the Admiralty announcement said.

Details of casualties in H.M.S. Valentine have not yet been received but they are believed to be slight.

Contraband Bases Closed

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—The Ministry of Economic Warfare officially stated to-day that the contraband control bases at the Downs and Kirkwall are being closed.

A skeleton staff may be kept at Kirkwall.

An official explained that the new position in the shipping world resulting from the German invasion of Norway and the Low Countries was responsible.

Much of the shipping of these countries was not available to the Allies.

HERBAL HELP FOR ACHING BACKS

For people who are troubled with pains in the back, disordered kidneys, catarrh of the bladder or other ailments of the urinary tract.

GOLDEN GRIFFIN BACKACHE AND KIDNEY TEA

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Fulford Co. Ltd. sell a separate blend of Golden Griffin Medical Teas for every ailment. Each tea contains not less than twenty distinct ingredients, and they are sold under a money-back guarantee.

SPORTS NEWS FROM HOME

Tennis Emergency Committee Refuse Tournament Suggestions

Baseball Postponed By Weather

NEW YORK, May 15 (UP).—All games in the American Baseball League were postponed today owing to bad weather. Games in the National League were:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	2	8	4
New York	5	7	0
St. Louis	3	11	2
Philadelphia	0	9	1
Cincinnati	5	8	1
Brooklyn	2	5	1
Chicago	2	7	3
Boston	0	2	4

(French pitched for the Cubs.)

League Tennis

Jewish Club Overwhelmed By Police

FIVE MATCHES were played yesterday in the opening programme for the "C" Division of the Lawn Tennis League. South China A.A. trounced the Club de Recreo by 8 sets to 1, while the Jewish Club, making their debut in league tennis, were overwhelmed 9-0 by the Police.

The scores were: SOUTH CHINA A.A. trounced Club de Recreo 8-1. J. Fonseca and M. A. Gutierrez lost to J. K. Ho and K. W. 3-6; lost to V. S. Lee and H. C. Kwok 3-6; lost to C. L. Lau and T. K. Leung 2-6.

KOWLOON INDIANS v. C.B.A. J. A. Marquis and J. A. Soares lost to H. C. Kwok and V. S. Lee 0-6; lost to Lee and Kwok 1-6; lost to Lau and Leung 0-6.

KOWLOON v. UNIVERSITY. H. C. Kwok and V. S. Lee beat G. A. Hussain and S. S. Hussain 6-3; beat G. A. Hussain and S. S. Hussain 6-3; beat D. T. Smith and J. Sloan 6-0.

ARMY v. RECREO A. 3-6. Army lost to Recreo 3-6. A. A. Noronha 3-6. A. A. Noronha 3-6. A. A. Noronha 3-6. A. A. Noronha 3-6.

JEWISH CLUB v. POLICE. A. A. Noronha 3-6. A. A. Noronha 3-6. A. A. Noronha 3-6. A. A. Noronha 3-6. A. A. Noronha 3-6.

CHINESE v. KOWLOON TONG. Chinese beat Kowloon Tong 7-1.

Boxing Board's Ultimatum: Hope For The Golf Pro.

LONDON, May.—There appears to be a storm brewing in the lawn tennis world. The cause of all the trouble is the inexplicable manner in which the Emergency Committee, which has been acting for the Lawn Tennis Association since the outbreak of the war, is functioning.

All open events have been banned, and the suggestion for a substitute "Wimbledon" has been ignored, and there is a wide-spread feeling, voiced in no uncertain terms in the Press, that a county competition might be organised on a regional basis, and that some of the more popular tournaments might be staged in a modified form.

A great many tennis clubs and most of the county associations have been very badly hit financially as a result of the war, and it seems, from all that the Club secretaries are reported to have said, that there is nothing being done about the situation.

The Council of the L.T.A. has not met since the war began, its task having been taken over by the emergency committee, who so far have shown "a totalitarian method of things which seems to be to do nothing in particular, and do it very well."

There is a strong feeling that the Council, the official body elected by the Clubs to preside over the games, should fulfil their obligations and not pass them on to any emergency committee.

Mr. C. Wright, representative for Cambridgeshire on the Council, is determined that the financial question must be considered in all its aspects, and he and some of his fellows on the Council, the majority of whom have shown themselves to be in favour of an immediate meeting, propose to convene one by requisition under standing orders.

ALTHOUGH the plight of the golf professional is desperate, it is not hopeless, and with the advent of longer days and warmer weather a partial revival of the game may be expected. This is the opinion of J. H. Taylor, five times Open Champion.

"The present position as far as golf professionals are concerned is more desperate than I have ever known it over a period of fifty years," declared Taylor.

"All over the country there has been nothing doing since Christmas, and frankly I do not know how the vast majority of professionals are making ends meet. The Professional Golfers' Association have a benevolent fund which fortunately is in a prosperous condition, and can be used to relieve necessitous cases, but such means will not be available for ever."

"With the arrival of spring we can hope for a revival of some kind and it is encouraging to reflect that many more people are playing golf now than there were during the 1914-18 war."

"I believe a resumption of competitive golf on a small scale will help. We cannot expect to have championships or big tournaments, but a move is being made to get the way amateurs can be encouraged to play more golf the professionals."

FOR taking part in unlicensed tournament promoted by Mr. Sydney Hulls, he, together with the boxers, their managers and the referees had their licences withdrawn some while ago by the British Board of Boxing Control, and the Stewards of the B.B.C. have



FEMININE TOUCH — Charming wife of Arturo Godoy, hard-fighting Chilean, attends his injured face after bout with Champion Joe Louis, in New York. Louis retained title.

Mike Jacobs Sued By Braddock's Manager \$104,000 Suit For Alleged Breach Of Contract

NEW YORK.—James J. Braddock didn't get a 10 per cent interest in Joe Louis, as reported, in return for giving the Negro the opportunity to win the title in Chicago, June 22, 1937.

Braddock's reward for jumping his contract with the Madison Square Garden Corporation... tackling Louis instead of Max Schmeling... was to be 20 per cent of the profit on all heavyweight championship fights promoted by the Twentieth Century Sporting Club for 10 years.

"And now," says Braddock, "Mike Jacobs is trying to toss me a bone." Thus the \$104,000 suit filed by Joe Gould, manager of Braddock, against Jacobs and the Twentieth Century Sporting Club. The agreement calling for Braddock to share in the proceeds of heavyweight championships was made between Gould and the club. Gould never did have a contract with Braddock. Braddock asserts Gould collected \$21,000 for the first year.

He explains that while he and his manager were far from satisfied inasmuch as Louis boxed before two rich gates—against Tommy Farr and in his second edition with Schmeling—they decided to go along without a look at the figures.

\$8,000 OFFER

THE BLOW-OFF came at the end of a second year, when Jacobs offered Braddock and Gould a little more than \$8,000 as their share, according to the ex-champion.

Gould's suit for an accounting followed a series of torrid meetings with Jacobs.

Everything will be all right with Jersey Jim just as long as he and Joe Gould can continue to collect 20 per cent of the profit on all heavy weight championship fights promoted by Mike Jacobs and the Twentieth Century Sporting Club.

P.I. Tennis Stars At Hongkong C.C.

Amada Sanchez and Felisimo Ampon, the Philippines Davis Cup tennis team, will play in exhibition games against the Tsui brothers, Tsui Vai-pui and Tsui Yun-pui, at the Hongkong Cricket Club this afternoon at 4.30 p.m. Time permitting a doubles match will also be played. The Filipino players are passing through the Colony on their way to the Tokyo Games.

Week-end Lawn Bowls League Teams

The following teams have been selected for lawn bowls league matches this week-end:

CLUB DE RECREO

"A" team v. Kowloon B.G.C. (away). L. F. Xavier, F. X. Soares, R. F. Luz and H. A. Alves.

"B" team v. Craighower (away). C. C. Pereira, D. C. Alves, A. P. Gutierrez and B. Basto.

"C" team v. Kowloon B.G.C. (home). M. Alarcon, A. F. Noronha, A. M. Rodrigues and O. P. Remedios.

INDIAN R.C. 1st team v. Kowloon Docks R. C. (away). J. Hoosen, A. Bakar, A. R. Minu and A. K. Minu.

2nd team v. Kowloon Docks R. C. (home). A. K. Sufiad, U. A. Rumjahn, A. G. Sufiad and M. X. Adol.

3rd team v. Hongkong Electric R. C. (home). A. S. Sufiad, U. A. Rumjahn, A. G. Sufiad and M. X. Adol.

4th team v. Kowloon Docks R. C. (away). C. P. D. Crawley, C. J. Walker and S. Ecclehall.

5th team v. Kowloon Docks R. C. (home). A. F. Shepherd, H. F. Harper, H. Lord and C. Strange.

A NEW SHIPMENT OF DEAUVILLE CREPE HOSIERY



NEW COLOURS ARE PETAL BLUSH, FLATTERY, ADORABLE, ENTICING.

DEAUVILLE CREPE HOSIERY ARE DEPENDABLE—LADIES SALON

LANE CRAWFORD'S

The House of Quality & Service

TO-DAY AT THE KING'S

FROM GETTYSBURG TO THE ARGONNE... NOBODY'S LICKED 'EM YET!



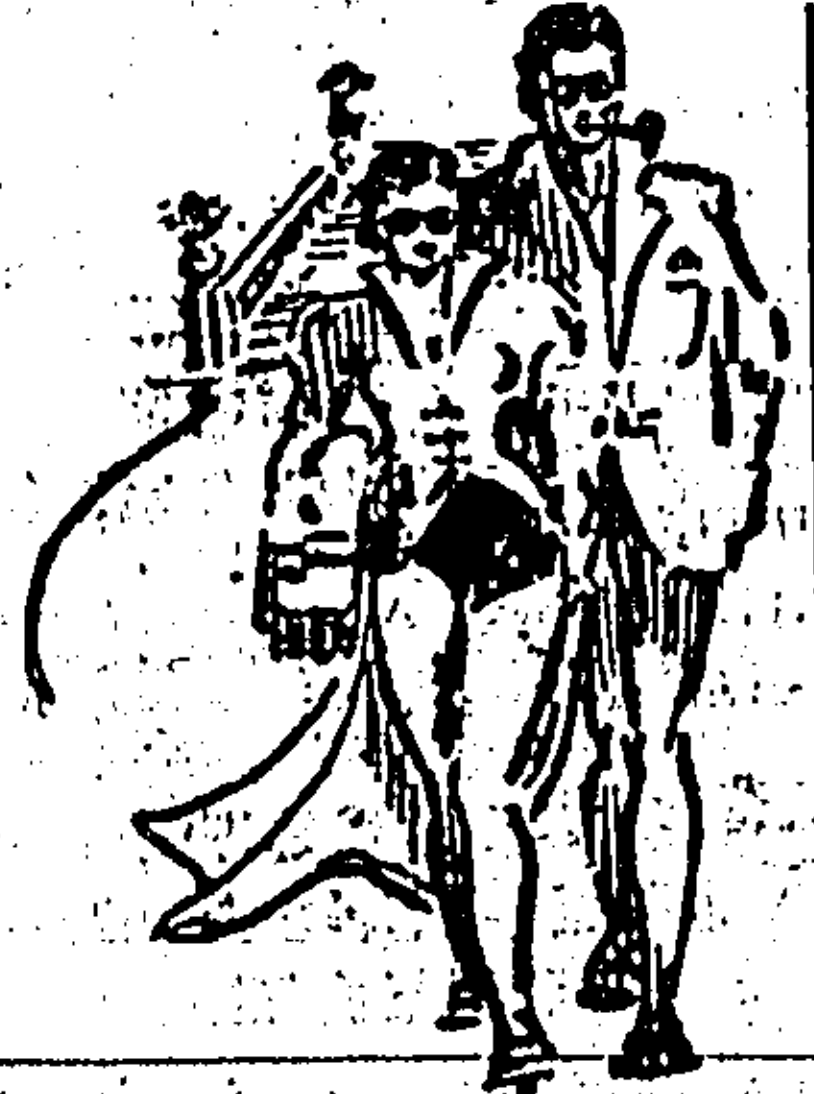
BULL RUN, ANTIETAM, GETTYSBURG, THE MARNE, ST. MIHEL, THE ARGONNE

JAMES CAGNEY PAT O'BRIEN GEORGE BRENT

THE FIGHTING 69TH

JEFFREY LYNN · ALAN HALE · FRANK McHUGH · DENNIS MORGAN · DICK FORAN · WILLIAM LAMONTAGNE · GUY BOY · WILLIAM A. WARNER BROS. · First National Pictures · Directed by WILLIAM KEIGHTLEY

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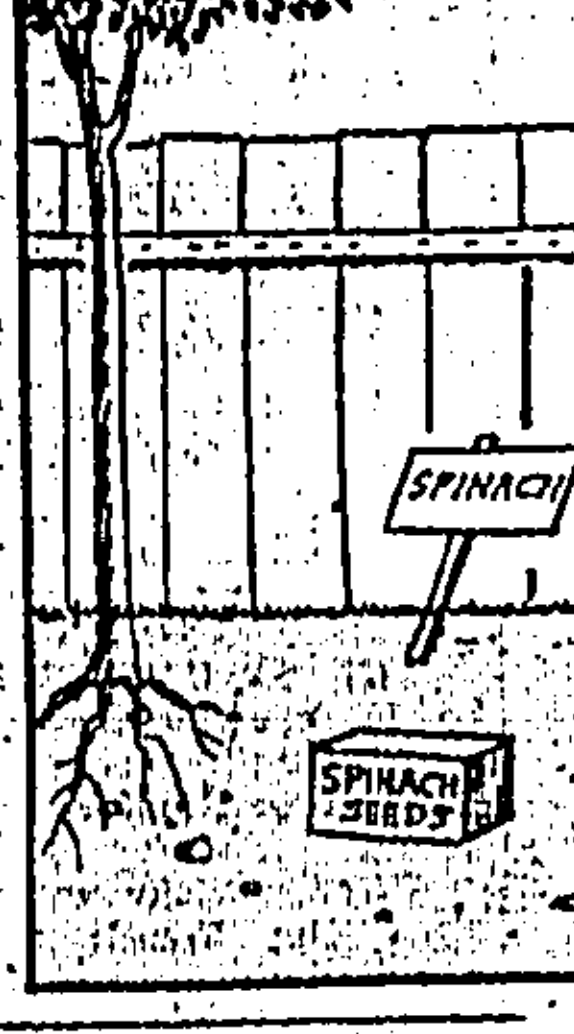
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restores softness and flexibility. Zam-Buk relieves
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COUNT THE
"TELEGRAPHS"
EVERYWHERE

ONE IN EVERY FOUR WAS KILLED



THE SAVAGENESS of the Ger-
man attack on the Netherlands may
be gauged from the fact that one
quarter of the mobilised Dutch
Army of 400,000 has been killed in
action. Above are typical examples
of the sturdy Dutch fighters who,
despite their terrible losses, contin-
ued to fight until told to lay down
their arms by their High Command.
Civilian losses in Holland have also
been staggering.

Typical Nazi Canard

British "Tourists" in
Dutch East Indies

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—
Allegations from German
sources are circulating in Japan
that large numbers of tourists
from Malaya are landing in the
Dutch East Indies.

These tourists are said to be
British soldiers with many officers
among them, and are compared to
the German tourists who were the
advance guard of the German inva-
sion of Norway.

It is authoritatively stated here
that these German stories are wholly
false. No British soldiers either in
uniform or civilian clothing are land-
ing or have landed anywhere in the
Dutch East Indies.

Dutch Army Signs Its Surrender

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—
The German High Command an-
nounces that the capitulation of the
Dutch Army was signed at 11 a.m.
to-day by the responsible Com-
manders-in-Chief.

Hitler Is Warned



ASTHIDE his donkey, Clara-
belle, 70-year-old John Francis
Perlo daily patrols Becho, the
smallest of the Channel Islands.
For John has constituted himself
the island's defence force.

He considers himself responsible
for the safety of its dozen inhabitants.
To add dignity to his position John
has devised a uniform consisting of
turban kilt, sporran, tunic, forage cap
and gum boots.

His rifle dates back to the Crimea.
"I'm not having any Nazi planes
over there," he told a reporter.
"First let old Nasty try to kill
him."
Clara-belle, incidentally, is a fat,
sedate donkey of uncertain years.

LETTERS

The Tattoo

To The Editor:
The "Hongkong Telegraph."
Sir,—At the Tattoo last evening
members of the Public were refused
admittance to the ground. I was
always under the impression that it
was a Recreation Ground to which
the Public had right of access.

It was apparent that no one was
wanted there but guests of the
Officers and the Sergeants. The lat-
ter had nice comfortable wicker
chairs to sit in, too.

May be some one can explain this
apparent discourtesy to the general
Public. If they were not wanted
why advertise it? —OLD BILL.

POPE'S PAPER BANNED

LONDON, May 16 (Reuter).—
Circles in London who are in close
touch with the Vatican state that the
recent measures by the Fascist Party
has rendered the distribution of the
Vatican "Osservatore" impossible.
These measures coincided with the
Pope's messages to the sovereigns of
Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland.

Alexandria Fleet Puts To Sea

CAIRO, May 15 (Reuter).—The
Allied Fleet has put to sea from
Alexandria for manoeuvres according
to programme.

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

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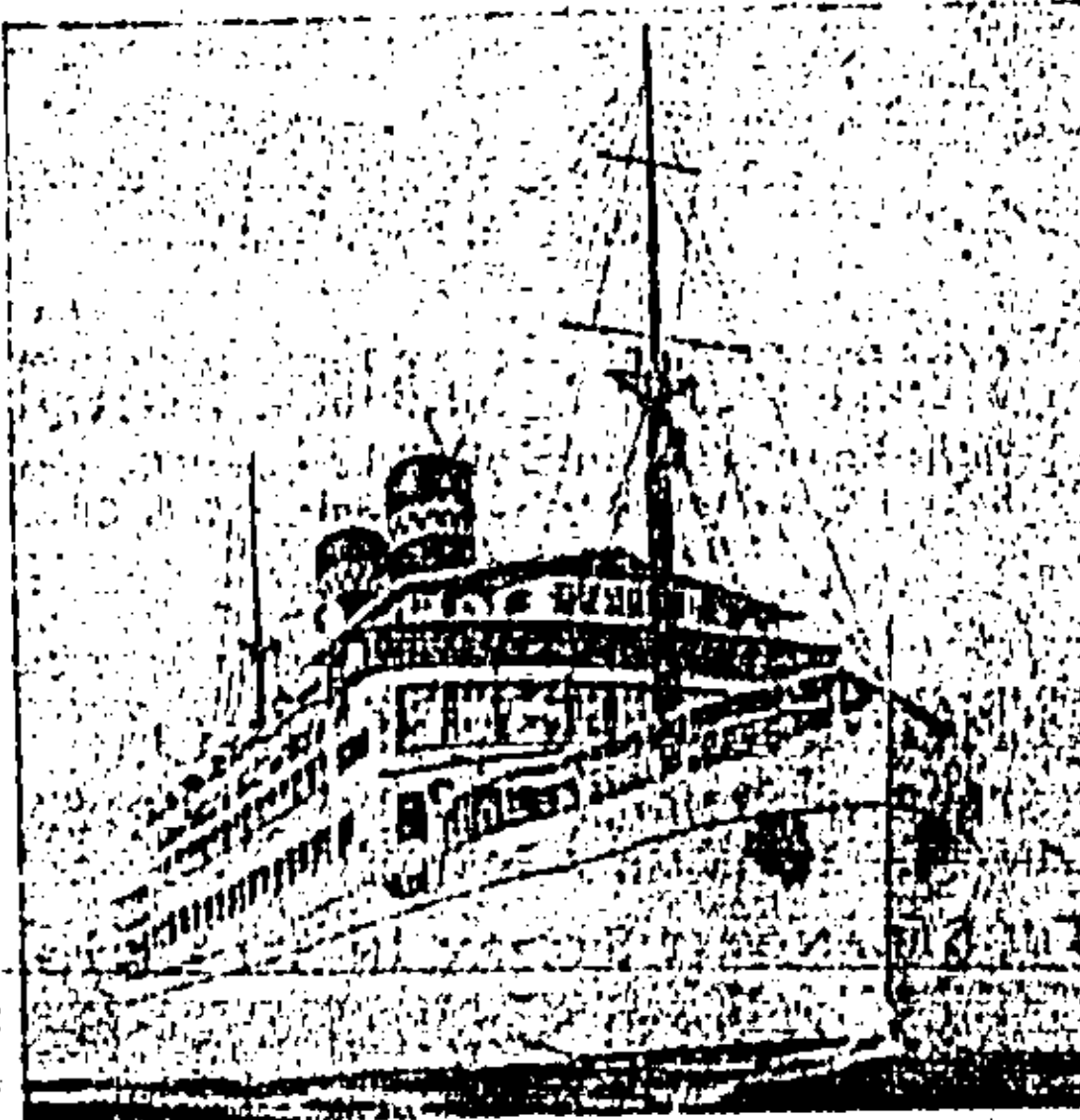
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